

DAILY REPORT

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SAKURAUCHI REJECTS BROCK FARM PRODUCTS DEMAND

OW180517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 18, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi early Tuesday morning sent a message to U.S. trade representative William Brock rejecting his demand for an early liberalization of farm product imports.

In the message, Sakurauchi said Japan would like to resume agricultural negotiations with the United States soon. Sakurauchi sent instructions to Yoshio Okawara, Japan's ambassador to the U.S., to deliver the message to Brock, in reply to the letter Brock gave Sakurauchi last Tuesday in Paris. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry is hoping that the U.S. Government will swiftly reply to the Sakurauchi message.

Officials of the ministry said the date for Japan-U.S. consultations in San Francisco on measures to provide wider market access to foreign farm products would probably be set within a couple of days. The officials said, however, that it is practically impossible for the two countries to hold such consultations later this week as agreed on in informal talks between the two countries in Geneva May 5. They added it is likely that such consultations will be held in the first half of next week.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa at the semiweekly Cabinet meeting earlier in the day to include farm products in a new market-opening package being prepared. However, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry officials said it would not be advantageous for Japan to negotiate with the U.S. on the matter on the assumption that farm products would be included in the new package. They said whether to include farm products in the package should be determined following coming consultations with the U.S.

U.S. TO BE EXCLUDED FROM MILITARY TECHNOLOGY BAN

OW171259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 17, KYODO -- The government will maintain its policy against transfer of military technology to other countries but will treat the United States as an exception, a top Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

Government officials have said they are studying if they can meet a U.S. request for Japan's sophisticated electronics technology for military purposes.

The request was made officially last June in a meeting between then Japanese Defense Agency Chief Joji Omura and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The 1976 government policy virtually bans export of weapons and related technology.

"Now that the current Diet session may be extended by three months, I don't think we can leave the U.S. request under study forever," the official said. He said the government will shortly decide to make the United States an exception to the policy.

The current 150-day parliament session is due to close on Wednesday but the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) plans to extend it until the end of August.

The military technology issue will be discussed when Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and U.S. President Ronald Reagan meet privately in France next month on the occasion of the Versailles summit of seven major Western democracies.

The official said, however, it remains to be negotiated how far Japan can and should cooperate with the United States in the field of military technology. The official, who declined to be named, did not elaborate.

Under a tentative policy, the government will transfer military technology to the United States only after it has ascertained how the specific technology will be used when exported. If the United States is involved in an international dispute, Japan will deal with military technology cooperation with "utmost caution," according to the informal government policy.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL CALLS FOR 'BALANCED' DEFENSE

OW170559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 17, KYODO -- A high Defense Agency official emphasized Monday that ground-launched missiles only are insufficient to secure Japan's defense, and that a balanced and systematic defense is vital to fend off various stages of foreign invasion into the country.

Akira Shioda, chief of the agency's defense bureau, made the assertion when he met with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at his official residence.

The prime minister instructed the agency to study the most appropriate defense program for a sea bound country last January.

In an interim report, Shioda explained his agency's basic defense plans are to prevent enemies from landing on mainland Japan; to await U.S. military support and then to carry out joint actions by Japanese and American forces.

In keeping enemies from the Japanese soil, the system of defense like a porcupine's which stings with its quills is limited, Shioda said.

In the first place, he pointed out, collection of overall information and establishment of an early warning system are needed. In addition, interceptor fighters, support fighters, destroyers, as well as submarines, missile-launching vessels and ground-to-sea ballistic missiles are necessary, Shioda said.

USSR ALLOWS FISHERMEN TO GATHER SEAWEED

OW141151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 14, KYODO -- The Soviet Union Friday agreed to extend for another year an agreement on Japanese seaweed gathering in waters around the Soviet-held Kaigara Island east of Hokkaido in northern Japan.

Under the agreement, reached between the Soviet Fishing Ministry and the non-governmental Hokkaido Fisheries Association, Japanese fishermen can gather seaweed between June 1 and September 30.

Japanese fishermen last year were allowed to gather tangle for the first time in five years since 1977 but actually worked for only one month because the agreement was reached late in August.

A maximum of 30 ships were allowed to operate last year but the number this year was increased to 330, Japanese association officials said.

They said the Japanese fishermen would pay yen 66 million in fishery fees to the Soviet Union, the same as last year.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. WEAPONS SALES

SK180504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN on May 17 carries an article headlined "What U.S. Imperialists Seek in Arms Sale?"

Noting that U.S.-made lethal weapons are sure to be found everywhere guns roar and people shed blood, the paper brands all the successive rulers of the United States as bosses of "death merchants" who stooped to any infamy in their bid to bring greater profits to the monopolies.

The present rulers of the United States, faithful servants of the U.S. munition monopolies and war-thirsty elements, are putting greater spurs to arms expansion and production, the paper says, and goes on:

Now the war industry in the United States serves as a major means of amassing fortunes and reaping windfalls which pours bundles of dollars into the pot bellies of monopolies bent on grabbing high-rate monopolistic profits. The U.S. imperialists not only mass-produce weapons but export them as a means of criminal acts such as aggression and war, domination and plunder.

They are arming their "allies" and puppets with destruction weapons of new types to drive them out as "shock brigades" against the socialist countries and countries of the new-emerging forces. In the past ten years the U.S. imperialists have transferred weapons worth 7,360 million dollars to the Israeli aggressors and weapons worth 3,409 million dollars to the South Korean puppets.

Besides, they have supplied a large amount of destruction weapons to the reactionaries in South Africa, Chile, El Salvador and other countries where racism and fascism hold sway, to goad them into invasion of countries of the new-emerging forces and suppression of the people. Under the mask of "helper" they supply weapons to countries unable to produce them, with political strings attached, to tighten control over them.

In fact, arms-importing countries are compelled to depend on arms-exporting countries in order to learn how to use the weapons or to receive accessories and ammunitions. With this in mind, the crafty U.S. imperialists are getting frantic in the export of arms to many countries of the world. And, by gaining chances of "contact" with reactionary brasshats through the arms export, the U.S. imperialists seek to bribe them and hatch plots to overthrow the governments for turning the progressive countries to the right.

By massively supplying weapons to countries which do not produce them, the U.S. imperialists aggravate antagonism between tribes or between nations in these countries and constantly cause border disputes or regional disputes between neighbouring countries to put them at feud and quarrel.

Such arms export of the U.S. imperialists is not only aimed at money-making but mainly aimed at splitting and disintegrating the countries of the new-emerging forces following the road of anti-imperialism and independence and, furthermore, at realising their wild ambition for world supremacy.

But the aggressive designs they seek through arms export is infeasible. Many peoples of the new-emerging forces following the powerful trend of independence are fighting actively to smash the schemes of the U.S. imperialists, seeing through their crafty manoeuvres.

KWP OFFICIAL'S ADDRESS MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING

SK170255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0858 GMT 16 May 82

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, alternative member of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier of DPRK Administration Council, at meeting held at Pyongyang Gymnasium on 16 May to mark 2d anniversary of Kwangju uprising in South Korea -- live]

[Text] Comrades, we greet the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising in circumstances in which the South Korean masses of all strata are staging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle more vigorously than ever before and compatriots at home and abroad are daily deepening and expanding their movement for an independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. [applause]

As is widely known, the Kwangju people's uprising in May 1980, which set the whole world in turmoil, was a just struggle for democracy and national salvation staged against the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring who were trying to restore the fascist, dictatorial Yusin system. It was also heroic resistance which displayed the firm will and persistent fighting spirit of the South Korean people who were yearning for democracy and the nation's peaceful reunification. [applause]

With the elimination of the notorious Yusin dictator who had reigned over South Korea for 18 years, a bright prospect of democracy and national reunification unfolded before the South Korean people. Aspiring to build a new democratic society free of fascism and division, with the cursed Yusin system completely cleaned up, the South Korean masses of all strata had risen in one mind. Embarrassed at this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the boss of the Yusin remnants, under the agitation of his U.S. imperialist master, entered a path of establishing a new military fascist dictatorship, running counter to the unanimous aspirations of the South Korean people.

In particular, the ring expanded martial law throughout South Korea on 17 May 1980, banned all political activities, arrested and detained a vast number of democratic personages and patriotic students, including Kim Tae-chung, and committed a fascist, criminal act of turning the whole land of South Korea into a grim and murderous prison.

This was an extremely wicked and inhuman reactionary offensive of the military hooligan clique aimed at thwarting the roaring trend of democracy and reunification generated in the wake of the assassination incident and was also a last-ditch effort to restore the fascist Yusin dictatorial system at any cost.

This fascist 17 May violence of the Chon Tu-hwan ring provoked great fury in the South Korean students and people and eventually led the patriotic people and students in Kwangju to explode into mass resistance.

Initiated by the demonstration of the Chonnam University students on 18 May 1980, the patriotic citizens and students in Kwangju came out into the streets to resist, shouting "Lift martial law," "Chon Tu-hwan, resign," "Abolish the Yusin system" and "Release Kim Tae-chung." They strongly rejected the restoration of the Yusin system and the emergence of the Yusin remnants, demanded the practice of democracy and aspired for the nation's peaceful reunification.

When the just demands of the demonstrating masses were bloodily suppressed by the martial law enforcing troops of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, the Kwangju citizens stood up to the ring with a mass riot. The enraged masses who joined the demonstrations organized by the committee for democratic struggle, special vigilance unit, mobile task force, citizens' struggle organizations and armed organizations, continuing their struggle organizationally.

The resistance warriors dashed toward the enemies with the bodies of their fallen comrades on their shoulders, attacked the puppet police stations, armories and munition dumps with a fierce and death-defying struggle, drove out the martial law troops from the city and occupied such puppet ruling institution such as city hall and provincial government building and all public offices, including radio stations, banks and post offices.

In the course of confronting the enemy, the uprising masses burned 21 buildings of the puppet ruling institutions, destroyed some 50 buildings of pro-government organizations, set fire to some 459 vehicles of various sorts and captured some 5,400 sniping weapons of various sorts and 700,000 rounds of ammunition of all types.

This heroic resistance was joined not only by the patriotic citizens of Kwangju but also by the workers and peasants residing in the suburbs of the city and masses of all strata, thus growing into some 300,000 people. Even under the worst conditions of being surrounded in all directions and with supplies of food and water cut off, they bravely crushed the last-ditch offensive of the enemy who were equipped with aircraft, tanks and armored personnel carriers and put the city of Kwangju under the complete control of the resistance masses for 10 days. [applause] The flames of resistance which flared up in Kwangju instantly swept almost everywhere in South Cholla Province and quickly spread to many places in North Cholla Province.

This heroic uprising of the Kwangju citizens made the military hooligans headed by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique extremely terrified and kept them in suspense. [applause] Sensing ignominious destruction in the face of the riot masses' roaring advance, the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique responded with an unprecedented large-scale massacre, unrivalled in cruelty.

The wicked, murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan, mobilizing a large number of puppet armed forces -- some 70,000 personnel, including the notorious special combat paratroop unit, 150 tanks, and armored personnel carriers, some 100 cannons and even large helicopters and missiles -- surrounded Kwangju city and staged a large-scale killing operation.

The murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique supplied the special combat paratroop unit, which consisted of bachelors, with an unlimited amount of nerve gas, shrapnel shells, dumdum shells and other destructive weapons and killed people indiscriminately by shooting, or stabbing, beating or choking and even running tanks over them. These evil murderers buried innocent residents alive to save bullets, burned them with gasoline and killed them by hurling them from the rooftops of buildings, thus unhesitatingly committing wicked crimes.

Branding a mother who was crying over her dead son's body as the mother of an impure element, the blood-thirsty devils chained her together with her dead son and threw them into river. They stabbed to death even a 4-year-old child who was crying over its dead mother, saying that the seeds of rioters should be eliminated. They even committed the devil-like, barbarous act of crushing with rifle butts the skull of an old woman who, unable to stand the barbarous and evil acts of the beasts, was looking for her blood-relatives -- branding her as impure element, and then throwing her body into a ditch. These are the ones who slit open a pregnant woman's belly and killed the embryo which they pulled from her. These are the very ones who, after stripping young girls naked in front of their parents, cut their breasts off and then stabbed them to death with bayonets and killed them with flame throwers.

As a result of such bloody murderous acts of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, some 5,000 Kwangju citizens were massacred in a matter of a few days, some 14,000 wounded and some 1,700 residents were either killed or wounded in places such as Mokpo, Hwasun, Naju, Yosu and Suncheon. Indeed, the massacre committed in Kwangju by the Chon Tu-hwan clique was a most barbarous act of fratricide, unrivalled in history in its cruelty and atrocity, and it was a most shuddering butchery of the nation which will be denounced and cursed by our people for thousands of years to come. [shouting of words indistinct]

Although history has handed down voluminous records on the crimes of murderers notorious for conquering and massacring other nations, it has never known such human butchers as the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has cruelly and atrociously oppressed and massacred its fellow countrymen and dipped an entire city into a sea of blood just to maintain its own power. Kwangju, a city of resistance for democracy and national salvation, is even today grinding its teeth with indignation and fury, indicting the barbarous act of murder committed by these human butchers.

Although the Kwangju people's uprising was unable to achieve victory due to a bloody suppression of the oppressors, it recorded a proud, shining chapter in the annals of the South Korean people's resistance for democracy against fascism and in the annal of the struggle of the world's oppressed peoples for liberation. [applause]

The heroic struggle of the Kwangju people was a massive uprising participated in by broad segments of people, including students, workers, peasants, intellectuals and religionists, and a national salvation resistance of the highest form against fascism and for democracy in which an armed enemy met armed resistance. The Kwangju popular uprising powerfully demonstrated to the world that the South Korean students and people were not dead but alive. It dealt a heavy blow at the colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooge the Chon Tu-hwan clique and violently shook its foundation. [applause]

A massive riot, the largest and most fierce in the modern history of the liberation struggle of the people in the East for democracy against despotism, it immensely stirred not only our people but the oppressed people fighting for national independence and sovereignty. [applause] Although the modern history of Asia has recorded many bloody resistance struggles waged by people for liberation and against repression and subordination, it has never known such a massive riot as the Kwangju people's uprising, which was waged persistently, in an organized manner, in the face of irresistibly strong and vast armed forces, for several days under the occupation of brutal imperialist aggressors.

Indeed, the Kwangju people's heroic resistance was a mass riot displaying the spirit and patriotism to achieve freedom, democracy and the nation's reunification against any repression by the fascists and [words indistinct]. The immortal exploits of the Kwangju resistance fighters will shine forever in the history of the South Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democracy and will be long remembered by our people. [applause]

Taking this opportunity of marking the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, I pay my respects to the Kwangju resistance fighters, who fought for democracy and reunification, dedicating their youth and their lives without yielding to most the vicious operation for repression and massive massacre by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. I express by deep condolences to the patriots who fell in the streets of resistance and to their families.

Comrades, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique covered Kwangju, a city of resistance, with the bodies of fellow countrymen and reduced all of South Korea to a land of fascism. It established an unprecedented military fascist system and implemented a most vicious oppressive fascist rule. The rascals, mobilizing enormous repressive forces, have bound the entire land of South Korea with the snare of military fascism. Today in South Korea, the suppressive fascist organizations, including the Agency for National Security Planning and the Security Command, have thrown a police cordon around the entire area from Seoul to local districts more tightly than ever before. The suppressive forces, increasing every day, viciously watching and controlling every move of the people. Moreover, more than 5,000 fascist evil laws -- including the current wicked constitution, the national security law, the basic press law, the law of special measures for improvement of the political climate -- are trampling underfoot even the people's basic democratic rights and political freedoms. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok with unprecedented oppression of the people through such enormous suppressive organizations and fascist evil laws.

Following the barbarous massacre in Kwangju, the Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and imprisoned on a large scale some tens of thousands of the students and people, including those involved in the Kwangju uprising, and openly perpetrated barbarous torture and massacre as a second massacre operation.

The barbarous oppression of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung fully displays the fascist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Illegally arresting and imprisoning Kim Tae-chung, the military fascist clique repressed and tortured him in various ways. It sentenced him to death. However, it reduced the death sentence to life imprisonment in the face of stern resistance at home and abroad. Some time ago, it committed a deceitful racket of reducing his life imprisonment to a 20-year sentence. While outwardly reducing the penalty of Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is conspiring to kill him in prison and to pretend that he died of illness.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and imprisoned several thousand patriotic people, students and conscientious religionists in the last year alone by fabricating various incidents, including the incident of the democratic labor union, and it cruelly punished them. It also drove out from the campus some 17,400 college students and punished them. It arrested and imprisoned, tried and punished some 600 students.

According to what has been revealed in foreign news reports, there are some 100,000 political prisoners and innocent people imprisoned in South Korean prisons. Besides, a number of students and people are being killed cruelly in army prisons and secret camps installed on isolated islands.

With the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, in particular, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist oppression is becoming more vicious. After the arson occurred, the fascist clique waged rackets of wholesale search and inspection by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of police, intelligence and investigation forces and even the puppet army. It arrested and imprisoned those involved in the incident, including Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and Kim In-suk and even the conscientious religionists who hid them some time ago. It is now maneuvering to try and to cruelly punish them. Moreover, the rascals are waging wholesale rackets in search of those involved in the Kwangju popular uprising, the patriotic students and democratic forces who led the struggle for democratization in the past. They are perpetrating barbarous acts of indiscriminately searching residents' houses and even churches. Thus, the patriotic students and innocent residents in South Korea are being inspected at all times. All South Korea is seized with a terror-ridden atmosphere and a whirlwind of unprecedented suppression.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is subjugating and selling everything in South Korea to the U.S. imperialist aggressors while engaging in an unprecedented fascist frenzy, thus running amok with flunkeyist national treachery. The treacherous flunkeyist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are being clearly exposed by the filthy rackets waged to commemorate the centennial of the opening of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations. The South Korean puppets are going to spend enormous funds amounting to some 5.2 billion won, which were collected by the people's blood tax, for filthy gambling on the pretext of friendship and solidarity. This clearly shows that they far surpass their predecessors in nation-selling crimes and treachery. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an intolerable national splittist who frantically opposes the nation's peaceful reunification — the national desire. They are raving about proposals and so forth as if they are interested in reunification. This is nothing but a trick to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. How can we believe that those who beg for permanent occupation by the U.S. troops, without saying a single word about withdrawal of the U.S. troops -- the basic obstacle to the reunification of the fatherland -- desire reunification?

In particular, the anticommunist confrontation and war rackets viciously waged by the South Korean military hooligans while raving about dialogue and reunification more clearly show the rascals' true nature. All the facts prove that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is the bloodthirsty fascist murderer, a most vicious national splittist, a filthy nation-selling traitor and a wicked warmonger.

The United States is responsible for the fact that the people's aspiration for democracy and reunification is being cruelly infringed on in South Korea and such a tragic situation is being created. The U.S. imperialists have been implementing the fascist rule to seize South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and to block our nation's peaceful reunification.

They picked a most atrocious military gang such as the Chon Tu-hwan clique to block the advance of the South Korean people aspiring democracy and reunification by means of violence and establishing atrocious military fascist dictatorship and [word indistinct].

The U.S. imperialists, raving that they should suppress the heroic Kwangju uprising masses by the means of force, encouraged the military fascist elements to perpetrate a large-scale massacre by turning over the puppet troops and armored divisions under the command of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. The fact that they called the Chon Tu-hwan clique to the White House after putting it in the seat of power and instigated it to fascist oppression, national division and war maneuvers is related to their policy toward Korea.

While encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan ring to perpetrate suppression and fascist acts by increasing military aid to it, the U.S. imperialists have gone so far as to insult the South Korean people by saying that they are foolish people, that democracy is not suitable to them and that the South Korean youths, students and democratic personages are spoiled children. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are not the protectors of the South Korean people but are vicious aggressors and enemies of democracy and peace. In the name of all people of the northern half of the republic, I sternly condemn with surging national indignation the murderous Chon Tu-hwan, which committed the genocide in Kwangju and which is desperately seeking fascism, division, treachery and war, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have actively encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The desire for democracy and reunification felt by youths, students and people in Kwangju 2 years ago is now strongly seething among the South Korean people. This desire has become the flames of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle and is now more vigorously burning throughout South Korea. The youths, students and people who bravely staged the anti-fascist struggle for democracy throughout South Korea last year, marking the first anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, vigorously continued the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle in September, October and November last year, too.

The anti-fascist struggle for democratization by the South Korean youths, students and people has become stronger by combining it with the recent struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Last March brave Korean youths, students and people set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan and lifted the flames of bold struggle by disseminating anti-U.S. leaflets which read "The United States, go home" and "We sternly condemn the neocolonialism of the United States." Following this, in April over 400 youths and students in Seoul staged a demonstration supporting the acts of conscientious religionists who helped the struggle staged in Pusan and those youths and students involved in the Pusan struggle. On 22 April students at Kangwon University burned the U.S. flag on the school campus and staged an anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration, disseminating leaflets which read "Yankees, go home" and "We oppose the present political system." On 26 and 27 April more than 1,000 youths and students in Seoul gathered at a church in the city and staged an anti-U.S. and anti-fascist street demonstration struggle, confronting several hundred riot police.

Along with these struggles by the youths and students many religious organizations, including the Korean Christian Action Organization, the families of the detained personages and the religious organizations of Koreans in Japan issued statements denouncing the schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring suppressing the seething anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle.

In the statements, saying that today's miserable situation in South Korea is a result of U.S. policy and that the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan is a just act, they strongly demanded that the U.S. ambassador and commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea be recalled and that the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic students and religionists be immediately released.

This clearly shows that no matter what brutal fascist suppression they may use, the South Korean fascist elements cannot block the fighting spirit of the South Korean people aspiring democracy and reunification.

I, in the name of the people in the northern half of the republic, extend warm fraternal greetings to the South Korean youths, students and people of all strata who are vigorously waging the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for democracy in defiance of the brutal and fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan ring. At the same time, I extend full support and encouragement to their patriotic struggle. [applause]

Comrades, only the way to fulfill at the earliest possible date the noble desire of the warriors, who, shedding patriotic blood on the streets in Kwangju 2 years ago, demanded democracy and reunification, is to end the fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to reunify the fatherland. Ending the felonious fascist military rule in South Korea and achieving the democratization of society is the most urgent task assigned the South Korean people today.

Without overthrowing the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military rule, we cannot expect the democratic development of society in South Korea, and the people cannot extricate themselves from today's misfortunes and disasters. Nor can we expect the country's peaceful reunification. With the courageous spirit displayed by the Kwangju warriors, making the enemy shudder, the South Korean people should resolutely rise in an anti-fascist, democratic struggle to repeal fascist evil laws, including the notorious National Security Law, to dismantle fascist suppressive agencies, such as the Security Planning Agency and the Security Command, to release democrats, including Kim Tae-chung and youths and students who have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned and to achieve democratic freedom and rights.

The South Korean people, youths and students should make the fierce flames of a democratic struggle spread throughout South Korea, bury the fascist military rule forever in these flames and establish a true democratic government on its tomb. To achieve victory without arms in the struggle against the armed fascist military clique, the people should firmly unite and wage a joint struggle. By firmly uniting under the banner of anti-fascist national salvation and by expanding and developing the anti-fascist struggle which they have already waged, people of all walks of life in South Korea, including workers, peasants, youths, students and religious figures, should continuously and tenaciously struggle until they overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Without removing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have strangled democracy, instigated fascists in South Korea and hindered reunification, we cannot achieve the democratization of the South Korean society and the country's peaceful reunification. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By rising as one in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea, all the Korean people should expedite the fatherland's independent reunification. By vigorously waging a mass anti-U.S. struggle against the U.S. imperialists, who, occupying the half of the national territory with arms, have instigated the puppets to fascism, division, treachery and war, the South Korean people will force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and end their colonial policy for subjugation and for interference in the internal affairs of South Korea.

Before being banished from South Korea by the mass anti-U.S. struggle of the indignant South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists should immediately return to their den, taking along their aggressive troops and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons. [shouts]

The fatherland's reunification is the supreme long-cherished desire of all the Korean people and the urgent desire of the Kwangju uprisers. The only way to independently achieve the country's reunification is to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by the great leader. Disregarding ideologies, political views and party affiliation, all Korean compatriots at home and abroad, who love the country and the people and who desire reunification, should firmly united under the banner of reunification and national salvation and actively struggle to smash the maneuvers of the split-tists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and to found an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral confederal state.

We firmly believe that by waging more resolutely a nation-saving struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification, holding aloft the torch of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, the South's people of all walks of life will achieve through struggles the sacred cause which the Kwangju warriors failed to accomplish.

Today, the people of the northern half of the republic are assigned a weighty but honorable task of vigorously accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- under the banner of imbuing society with the chuche idea and expediting the fatherland's reunification at the earliest possible date, upholding the magnificent program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and the historic policy speech delivered by him at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Bearing in our hearts the pride to carry out the revolution by holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by following the leadership of the glorious party center, we should firmly arm ourselves with the immortal chuche idea -- the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea -- more firmly consolidate our revolutionary ranks and enact a new upsurge and innovation on all fronts of socialist construction.

Our people's just advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center and under the revolutionary banner of chuche will surely achieve victory. [applause] Let us all firmly united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a revolutionary genius, the sun of the nation and a legendary hero, and the glorious party center and tenaciously struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and to complete the chuche cause. [applause, shouts]

KWANGJU RALLY ADOPTS LETTER TO SOUTH KOREA

SK171255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1023 GMT 16 May 82

[Letter of appeal to South Korean people adopted at meeting held at Pyongyang Gymnasium on 16 May to mark second anniversary of Kwangju uprising in South Korea]

[Text] South Korean compatriots, brothers and sisters, and courageous youths, students and citizens in Kwangju:

We are participating in a mass meeting in Pyongyang to significantly greet with excitement, together with all the people, the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising. Proudly recalling the days when courageous youths, students and citizens staged a bloody struggle 2 years ago, astonishing the world's people and all compatriots, and unable to suppress the surging indignation and hatred against the barbarous act of holocaust committed by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique -- their stooges -- we send this letter of appeal to you, the South Korean people, on behalf of this meeting.

The 10-day struggle waged by the courageous Kwangju youths, students and citizens 2 years ago, pulling open the fascist curtain, was a righteous nation-saving struggle to oppose the restoration of the felonious Yusin system and to build a new democratic society, and it was a heroic mass rebellion in which the 800,000 citizens, rising like a mountain holding arms, fought against the enemy's bloody suppression.

The indomitable struggle of the warriors who participated in a death-defying battle, shouting, "Release Kim Tae-chung:" and "Chon Tu-hwan must resign:" and braving the bullets of the martial law army units was the manifestation of your firm will not to suffer the status of fascist slavery and the tragedy of division and a demonstration of the staunch spirit of the patriotic Korean people who were resolute for democracy.

The courageous spirit of those fighters who dashed toward the fascist beasts, crossing the bodies of their comrades-in-arms and who set fire to puppet police stations and armories and occupied the puppets' ruling agencies amid thunderous gun fire demonstrated the warm patriotism and heroism displayed by the preceeding patriots in the farmers' war in the year of kabo [1894] and in the Kwangju anti-Japanese student struggle.

Seized by panic, how did the Chon Tu-hwan ring react to the resolute advance of these masses in their struggle? It reacted by issuing a devilishly murderous order to kill 70 percent of Kwangju citizens and by mobilizing vast number of evil troops -- 70,000 -- who had taken hallucinogenic drugs, and by firing tanks and guns and aircraft and missiles. This was a barbarously horrible holocaust in which it randomly stabbed, crushed, hanged and buried workers, peasants, youths, students, religious figures, women, children and elderly people, who demanded freedom and democracy. How many teenagers, college students and elderly people at the age of 80 fell on Kumnam and Chungjang Streets where the song and shouts of struggle echoed? How many our blood kin were buried at the foot of Mt Mudung or were abandoned in the Kwangju River? Where in human history can we find such a brutal and barbarous atrocity as the mass holocaust in Kwangju committed by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring?

Indeed, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's crime of brutally murdering not other people but its fellow countrymen, not in wartime but in peacetime, was a felonious crime committed by bloodthirsty devilish murderous group of human butchers, far surpassing all fascist maniacs notorious for killing men. However, this was a desperate attempt of those who saw their death in the flames of a democratic struggle. No matter what man-killing operation the fascist ring used, it failed to thwart the will and desire of the warriors for democracy and reunification.

The Kwangju uprising in which the Kwangju citizens bloodily defended for several days a city militarily occupied by the imperialist aggressors, pitting themselves matchlessly vast armed troops, was a heroic people's uprising in the history of the struggle of the South Korean people against imperialists and fascists and in the history of the struggle of oriental people to achieve liberation.

Two years have passed, and today South Korea, which was brightened by the torch of resistance, is again covered with the dark clouds of fascism, and the danger of permanent national division grows greater.

Having soaked Kwangju, the city of resistance, in a sea of blood and turned South Korea into a place where fascism prevails, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique set up a most violent fascist military system and has been engaged in schemes of unheard-of fascist rule and treachery.

Look! Serious are the crimes which the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, sitting on the blood and corpses of compatriots, has committed over the past 2 years: The 2 years since the Kwangju popular uprising have been marked by a new Kwangju tragedy, and have been 2 years crimes dotted with traitorous acts by the military hooligans. Under violent fascist rule, the participants in the uprising, innocent democratic figures and patriots are being persecuted and are dying miserably, and tens of millions of people -- the South Korean compatriots -- are dying.

In the smoke-screen of the so-called theory of reunification in the 2000's and the sham reunification policy, the barrier of national division rises up, and in the noise of the puppet armed forces modernization plan and the war exercises, the danger of a new war is coming nearer by the minute.

Who should be blamed for having driven South Korea into such a miserable situation? The U.S. imperialists, who have been occupying South Korea for 37 years and enforcing colonial rule there. Those who ordered their stooges to wield iron fists against the resistance fighters of Kwangju, the city of heroes, and drove them out to a butchering operation, providing them with armed forces, are the U.S. imperialists. So, too, are they who engineered, behind the scenes, the rise to power of the fascist military clique which is rejected by the South Korean people. It is none other than the archenemy U.S. imperialists who are inciting the Chon Tu-hwan clique to fascism, war, nation-selling and national division. To hold onto South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and make permanent the division of our country, the U.S. imperialists have Chon Tu-hwan, the unparalleled fascist tyrant and traitor, as their frontman. The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who rule South Korea; they are the cruellest murderers and the vicious enemies of democracy and peaceful reunification.

With surging national indignation, we strongly denounce the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan clique who are responsible for having committed the Kwangju massacre and having turned South Korea into a living hell as exists today.

South Korean brothers and sisters, Kwangju youths, students and citizens: The burning desire and will of the Kwangju uprisers, who fell to the ground bleeding and calling for democracy and reunification, have not perished. Rather, they are burning as the flames of revenge in the minds of the brethren in the South. How can you, who came to know the target and means of your struggle through the Kwangju tragedy, keep yourselves from carrying out a new struggle? Sure enough, the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle that you are raising all across South Korea, including Kwangju, Pusan, Seoul and Chunchon, are burning like a volcano. You should raise higher the banner of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle that you have already raised and carry forward the struggle that has already begun until the day of victory.

It is the urgent demand of history to do away with the violent fascist Chon Tu-hwan rule and realize social democracy in South Korea. With the same courage and stamina as were demonstrated by the Kwangju resistance fighters, you should fight to the end to realize the abrogation of fascist laws, such as the current constitution and the national security law, and of fascist apparatus, such as the Agency for National Security Planning and the Defense Security Command.

You must struggle more resolutely to unconditionally and immediately release democrats, including Kim Tae-chung, and patriotic youths and students who have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned. You must bury the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military rule through a pannational democratic struggle and build a true democratic government on its tomb.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of those who have strangled democracy, instigated fascists and hindered reunification. They are the archenemy of our people. You must fiercely fan the flames of the anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle everywhere to force all aggressive troops, including U.S. forces occupying South Korea and nuclear weapons, to withdraw from South Korea and end the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy of subjugation.

The fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is the supreme task of all the Korean people. The only way to achieve the country's reunification -- the long-cherished desire of all the people -- is to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederation Republic of Koryo [DCRK] set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, the sun of the nation. Disregarding ideologies and firmly uniting under the banner of reunification and national salvation, let us rise as one in the pannational cause for founding the DCRK!

We firmly believe that by resolutely waging a sacred nation-saving struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification, people of all walks of life in South Korea, including workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals and religious figures, will surely fulfill the urgent desire which the Kwangju warriors failed to fulfill 2 years ago.

Victory sides with the South Korean people struggling to achieve democracy and reunification. Firmly believing in victory, let us all rise in unison in the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle to achieve democracy and save the country!

NODONG SINMUN RECALLS CHON'S VIOLENCE

SK171713 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today carries an article upon the lapse of two years since the May 17 incident through which the military blackguard Chon Tu-hwan proclaimed the "Emergency Martial Law" throughout South Korea and launched a wholesale reactionary offensive against democratic and patriotic forces.

The author of the article titled "Military Fascist Ruling System in South Korea Should Be Liquidated" says:

The May 17 violence was a de facto military coup d'etat committed by the remnants of "Yusin" bossed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. A military gangster, with the dirty aim to revive the "Yusin system" on the point of collapse into a more ferocious military fascist rule and reign over South Korea as a new dictator.

It was in intolerable treachery stifling the people's right to existence and democratic liberties and laying hurdles in the way of peace in the country and her peaceful reunification.

Recalling that scared at the struggle of people for democracy and against fascism which developed in depth, assuming a new aspect after the assassination of the former dictator, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique committed an allout violent offensive simultaneously with the proclamation of the "Emergency Martial Law" throughout South Korea, the article says:

Over the past two years since the May 17 fascist outrage the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has committed never-to-be condoned heinous crimes against the country and the nation, brandishing the bayonet.

First of all, the military fascists reorganized the military dictatorial apparatus on the pretext of "establishing" a "new order" of a "new era" and ensuring "national security" and strengthened their suppressing functions as never before, and established a more fascist, anti-democratic legal system.

The Chon Tu-hwan military backguard as a dirty, flunkeyist traitor overshadowing his predecessors has bartered away the sovereignty of the nation in begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, stepped up arms buildup and war preparations with outcries over anti-communist confrontation to heighten tensions and frantically stepped up the "two Koreas" plot to lay a new obstacle in the way of reunification.

Since the May 17 fascist violence South Korea has turned into a dark, lawless land where terrorism prevails and war fever is whipped up to create social confusion and disorder and a terror-ridden atmosphere.

The South Korean economy has gone totally bankrupt and the people are suffering from increasing hardships owing to the anti-popular policy of the puppet clique. The developments in South Korea show that as long as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in "power," neither the South Korean people's democratic liberties and right to existence nor peace and national reunification are thinkable.

To liquidate the military fascist ruling system and realize the democratisation of society in South Korea is a vital demand of the people and a pressing problem awaiting a settlement.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must renounce the policy of dependence on outside forces, the policy of national division, the fascist terror rule and war manoeuvrings, apologize for the criminal massacre of fellow countrymen and step down from "power" forthwith.

KCNA: SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY 'MISANTHROPIC'

SK180840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- A South Korean puppet army soldier shot three defenceless people with his rifle, killing or wounding them, in Sungon-Ri, Anmyon-Up, Sosan County, South Chungchong Province, on May 13, according to a report.

While drinking wine at the Panpo Restaurant in the evening, he picked a quarrel with a woman named Yi Yong-cha and one other for no reason and shot them dead, and heavily wounded another civilian.

This crime revealed the attribute of the anti-popular army which is trained in misanthropic spirit by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR ANTI-GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

SK180912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- The South Korean fascist clique on May 17 arrested four students of the Seoul University including fourth-year student of the philosophy faculty of its social science college An Tae-hun on the suspicion of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report.

The students reportedly gathered in Karibong Dong, Kuro District, Seoul, on the evening of May 12 and drafted printings and prepared various instruments for an anti-"government" demonstration.

TOKYO MEETING SEEKS POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE

SK171115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) -- A meeting demanding the release of Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea was recently held at the Shimizutani Park in Tokyo, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The meeting sponsored by the metropolitan area executive committee for checking the renewed application of the "Law on Social Security" to So Chun-sik and others was attended by a large number of members of organizations for the rescue of Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea.

The meeting was addressed by representatives of the rescue organizations including the "Tokyo Liaison Council for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea."

They said in unison that in connection with the fact that the expiration of the second term of the application of the "Law on Social Security" to So Chun-sik, a Japan-resident Korean, on May 27, they gathered to check the renewed application of the "law" and demand an immediate release of all the political prisoners, and roundly exposed the Chon Tu-hwan fascist cliques continued fabrication of "spying" cases.

They also said that "liberation from political suppression" advertized by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is but a slogan and called for waging a vigorous struggle till So Chun-sik and all other political prisoners are completely released and the Japanese Government's economic "aid" to South Korea is stopped.

The meeting adopted a "resolution strongly demanding a prompt release of So Chun-sik who has served his prison term and a stoppage of talks between Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers."

At the end of the meeting, the attendants staged a powerful demonstration to the building of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

DPRK, USSR SIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLAN

SK172228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- A 1982-1983 working plan for Scientific Cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Pyongyang on May 17.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Chu Sung-sop, first vice-president, and Sin Mun-kyu, vice-president, of the DPRK Academy of Sciences, and on the opposite side were members of the delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences headed by A.S. Khokhlov, deputy chief secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials.

The working plan was signed by Vice-President Sin Mun-kyu and Deputy Chief Secretary A.S. Khokhlov.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER MEETS CPSU WORKERS DELEGATION

SK180507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 17 met and had a friendly conversation with the party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by G.S. Strizhov, vice-director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

On hand were Choe Chung-sam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

PRC MEDIA REPORT KIM IL-SONG 13 MAY SPEECH

SK171051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (KCNA) -- Chinese mass media reported the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at a banquet he arranged for the attendants at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries. Under the title "Coordinating Committee meeting of News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries Opens in Pyongyang. President Kim Il-song Calls End to Imperialists Monopoly in the Field of Information." the May 15 issue of PEOPLES DAILY said:

Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said at the banquet he arranged on May 13 for the attendants at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries:

"The pool should strive to put an end to the imperialists monopoly and arbitrariness in the field of news service and to establish a new international order of news activities."

Noting that the news services of non-aligned countries were a powerful weapon in the struggle to expand and advance the Non-Aligned Movement, Comrade Kim Il-song said that the pool should make energetic efforts to develop exchanges and cooperation between the news agencies of the non-aligned countries. He declared that the government of the republic would strive to develop this pool.

The speech of the great leader was reported by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on May 14 and by Radio Beijing on May 15.

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S YUGOSLAVIA'S STAMBOLIC

SK162218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 16 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Petar Stambolic on his assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The message reads: I extend warm congratulations to you in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own name upon your assumption of office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I am convinced that the friendly Yugoslav people will gain new successes in the work for energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction based on autonomy and consolidating the international position of the country by carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Believing that the friendly relations between our two peoples will grow in scope and develop in favour of the common cause of socialist construction in the two countries and the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINE WEEK

SK142208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 14 sent a message of greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestine People."

The message reads: On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm militant greetings to you and, through you, to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Palestine people and resistance fighters on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestine People."

The Palestine people and resistance fighters under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation have achieved many successes in the sacred struggle for the liberation of the homeland and today the anti-Israeli struggle is being further intensified in the occupied area.

The Korean people always express full support and firm solidarity for the just cause of the Palestine people and strongly denounce the Zionists for brutally suppressing the patriotic struggle of the Palestine people.

We are convinced that your struggle for retaking your sacred homeland, Palestine, and for restoring the inalienable legitimate national rights including the right to return home, right to self-determination and right to found an independent state will surely be crowned with final victory.

The bonds of militant friendship between the Korean and Palestines peoples entered a new stage of development with your visit to our country in October last year as an occasion and these relations will be further expanded and developed in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS' STRUGGLE

SK151530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) — Papers here today dedicate articles to a "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people."

Under the title "Solidarity With Palestinian People in Their Just Struggle," NODONG SINMUN says:

A "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People" is observed in our country from May 15 to 21. Mass rallies and other events supporting the Palestinian peoples just cause shall be held during the week.

In the course of the arduous struggle the revolutionary forces of Palestine have been strengthened politically and militarily and the Palestinian people have gained great successes in their liberation struggle. The international prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate organisation of the Palestinian people, is growing daily.

The resolute stand of the Palestinian people and the successful advance of their liberation struggle are a heavy blow to the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

The Israeli aggressors, uneasy at this, leave no stone unturned in their attempts to stamp out the Palestinian revolution and keep the sacred territory of the Palestinian people under their domination with the support of the imperialists. The brigandish aggressive schemes of Israel invite the stern denunciation of the Arab nations and the world people.

In contrast with this, the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people enjoys support and sympathy from the world people in the international arena including the United Nations for its justness.

The Korean people, a half of their country occupied by the imperialists, understand the misfortunes and sufferings of the Palestinian people better than anyone else and regard it as an international duty to support their struggle.

The Palestinian people recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean people and actively support our peoples cause of national reunification.

Our people will as always strengthen militant friendship and solidarity with the Palestinian people and struggle side by side with them for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

If the Palestinian question and other Middle East problem are to be solved fairly, the aggression and interference of the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors must be terminated and the Israeli aggressors must get out of the occupied Arab land. At the same time, the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to found an independent state must be fully restored.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS PAKISTANI MILITARY DELEGATION

SK172233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 17 received the military friendship delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan visiting our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of Army Staff of the Pakistan Army. Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean Peoples Army, and Cho Kyu-il, vice minister of foreign affairs, were on hand. Also present was Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

ACTIVITIES OF THAI PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Kim Il-song Receives Governors

SK122324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 12 received the Thai provincial governors delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Sanit Rujinarong, governor of Saraburi Province, Thailand. Also on hand were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Peoples Committee Kang Hyon-su, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun-han.

The head of the delegation warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in celebration of his 70th birthday.

Governors Hail Leaders

SK141527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA) -- The Thai provincial governors delegation arranged a party on May 13 at the Chongnyu Restaurant upon the conclusion of its visit to Korea.

Invited to the party were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kang Hyon-su, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Peoples Committee; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned.

Head of the delegation Sanit Rejinarong spoke first at the party. He said that during its stay in Korea the delegation witnessed the successes registered by the Korean people under the energetic and wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and their bountiful and civilized life. While touring Korean cities and rural villages, I saw the best things in the world, he noted. During our stay in your country we studied the successes the Workers Party of Korea has made by setting forth the revolutionary line and policy of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence and wisely leading the people to the struggle for their implementation and the achievements and experience gained by it in the struggle to preserve world peace and security, advancing the foreign policy of independence, friendship and peace, he said, and went on:

We clearly realized that your people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song have built Korea into the greatest country in the world by embodying the immortal chuche idea in all domains.

We came to firmly believe that respected President Kim Il-song is the great leader not only of the Korean people but also of the world people. We were deeply moved by the wise leadership and staunch and simple character of the great leader President Kim Il-song. We also clearly realized the sagacity of the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader is well versed in all domains including culture and art, architecture and engineering and puts forward the policies to develop your country at a faster tempo. Noting that the delegations visit to our country made a contribution to developing the friendly relations between the two countries, he remarked: It is a very important problem for the development of the friendly relations between our two countries that other Thai governors, like us, pay a visit to Korea and see and learn for themselves from the brilliant successes and development made under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, we think. We will inform the Thai Government and people of what we learned in your country.

We extend thanks to the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song for having accorded deep solicitude to our delegation. Lastly, I propose a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand.

O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, spoke next.

He said that the guests highly estimated the successes our people have registered by embodying the chuche idea under the wide guidance of the great leader and expressed support and sympathy for our just struggle to achieve national reunification by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. This is an encouragement to our people, he added.

Noting that the Korean people value the friendship with the Thai people, he hoped for the further strengthening of the friendly relations. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Governors Depart

SK150933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA) -- The Thai provincial governors delegation headed by Sanit Rujinarong, governor of Saraburi Province, Thailand, left here on May 14 by plane.

The delegation was farewelled at the airport by Kang Hyon-su, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. During its stay in Korea, the delegation toured various places in Pyongyang and local areas.

UNC PROTESTS 17 MAY FIRING INCIDENT ALONG DMZ

SK180014 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The United Nations Command [UNC] on 17 May lodged an official protest against the North Korean puppet side for perpetrating a shooting incident at a spot along the military demarcation line 14 kilometers north of Chollwon. In a letter of protest, the MAC senior member of the United Nations Command said that when a ROK civil police patrol unit approached the Demilitarized Zone at 1140 on 17 May, the North Korean puppets unilaterally fired for 20 minutes at this patrol unit and at a UNC outpost with a heavy machinegun and automatic rifles.

The UNC side immediately returned this with defensive firing to aid the patrol unit under fire from the North Korean puppets. When a UNC medical team approached the scene to take care of the casualties, the North Korean puppets again indiscriminately fired at our patrol unit and a UNC outpost from five North Korean puppet outposts. Because this firing continued for 9 minutes, the UNC civil police in the DMZ answered with defensive firing, the UNC disclosed.

The UNC senior member of the MAC proposed the formation of a joint investigation team to probe the firing incident perpetrated by the communists. However, the North Korean puppets have not responded to this proposal.

NORTH ACCEPTS SOLDIER'S BODY AT 17 MAY MAC MEET

SK181120 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, May 18 (YONHAP) -- North Korea Tuesday accepted the body of an armed agent who was shot to death while attempting to infiltrate into the South on the east coast early Saturday.

North Korea accepted the body according to procedures proposed by the United Nations Command during a meeting of senior secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) here. It was the first time since the Korean truce agreement of 1953 that North Korea accepted the remains of one of its soldiers.

During the 465th meeting of MAC senior secretaries, four North Korean officials crossed the military demarcation line to confirm the identity of the dead soldier. Soldiers of the U.N. Command then handed over the coffin.

On Monday, the U.N.C. proposed a MAC meeting to the North so that the remains of the soldier could be returned.

ROK CITED SEEKING DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH PRC

SK180110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Seiichi Takawa, leader of the New Liberal Club, disclosed Monday that the Seoul government wants to establish formal relations with Beijing and asked him to mediate the issue. Takawa recently returned from a trip to Seoul. While in Korea, he paid a call on President Chon Tu-hwan and conferred with Prime Minister Yu Chan-sun and National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok.

In a news conference, Takawa said he intends to assist the Seoul government plan. He quoted Korean leaders as saying, "China is a neighbor country we cannot ignore. Because of the difference of systems, the two countries can hardly open diplomatic relationship overnight. But, we want to increase exchanges as possible." Takawa said he got the impression that the Seoul government seemed ready for the improvement of ties with China, including visits by relevant officials.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON CURB LOAN SCANDAL

Ways Sought To Limit Damage

SK171336 Seoul YONHAP in English 1055 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has implemented remedies to minimize the aftershocks of a recent multi-million-dollar curb loan scandal involving a former national assemblyman and his wife.

Government measures announced Monday call for the authorization of the controversial curb money market, expansion of financial support for private enterprises, stabilization of employment and wages, and promotion of Korea's overseas economic credibility.

Sources said the government was concerned about the possible negative effects on Korea's overseas commodity and construction markets in the wake of the scandal which reportedly shrank domestic industrial production and damaged the overseas credibility of the Korean economy.

According to the government announcement, banks will be given more flexibility when considering loans for private firms short of operating funds. In addition, the government will increase the discount ratio of commercial promissory notes issued by small and medium companies.

The announcement said trust companies active participation in the stock market will be sought and the issuance of company bonds through bank payment guarantees will be encouraged.

It will also make available 30 billion won in loans to short-term loan companies.

To help stabilize employment and wages, the government will pay the salaries of employees working for firms involved in the curb loan scandal. The government will also pay in advance construction bills of those companies for projects ordered by government organizations.

The government also decided to cut the corporate tax rate to encourage companies to invest their own capital rather than relying on outside sources.

The government plans extensive talks with business circles to reduce the psychological effects of the scandal.

First Lady's Uncle Arrested

SK180157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] Yi Kyu-hwang, former president of the Korean Mining Promotion Corp, and an uncle of the first lady, was arrested by the prosecution last night on suspicion of exercising his influence to help Mrs. Chang Yong-cha in her financial deals.

Prosecution officials said that they had secured substantial evidence that Yi, Mrs. Chang's brother-in-law, has been involved in the scandal that has plunged the nation's financial circles into turmoil. "Yi is suspected of having let Mrs. Chang to use their influence in her deals with banking institutions and industrial firms," a prosecution source said.

Yi has been under prosecution investigation to determine the part he played in the scandal, which has resulted in the arrest of 18 people so far.

Yi was said to have met Im Chae-su, president of the Cho-Heung Bank twice last February and frequently attended parties hosted by Mrs. Chang, thus exercising behind-the-scene political influence for her.

The prosecution is also investigating the possibility that a leading member of a political party and some officials of the Finance Ministry have been involved in the scandal.

It was learned that Kim Tong-ui, 48, auditor of the Kong Yung Construction Co, who was arrested was a classmate of a "K" lawmaker of the majority party at a primary school in Kyongsang-pukto. Even if the lawmaker has not been directly involved in the scandal, the sources said, the construction company might have tried to use the connection for its business.

A senior finance official is under investigation to determine whether he had been involved in taking over the Tonghae Life Insurance Co, by the Kong Yung on his own or at the request of leading political figures.

The sources said investigators had successfully traced the 7.7 billion won in Mrs. Chang's financial holdings which was not accounted for in the prosecution's earlier announcement.

Chon Yong-chae, 36, a private money lender, has found to be keeping 5 billion of it. Of the rest, Mrs. Chang gave 190 million won to her father Chang Pyong-chun, 50 million won to her brother Sang-Chin and 30 million won to another brother Chin-Hyok, the sources added.

Yi Kyu-kwang, 57, who resigned as the president of the state-run Korea Mining Promotion Corporation last Thursday, was escorted to the prosecutor-general's office at 9:30 p.m. from his home in Hannam-dong. When asked by reporters about his relations with Mrs. Chang, he said that "everything will be made clear by the authorities' investigation."

Earlier Sunday, the prosecution arrested six people and another yesterday as it expanded investigation of the Yi Chol-ui and Chang Yong-cha couple's allegedly fraudulent moneylending business.

They included Chu Chang-gyun, 61, chairman of the Ilssin Steel Co., and Pyon Kang-u, 47, chairman of the Kong Yung Construction Co. Others are Kim Su-chol, 53, ex-husband of Mrs. Chang; Pyon Tae-su, Kong Yung's managing director; Pyon Chwa-hyong, 45, a director at Kong Yung; Kim Tong-ui, 47, an auditor at the firm; and Pae Kil-hon, 35, president of Ilssin Steel and son-in-law of Chairman Chu.

Ilssin Chairman Chu Chang-gyun is accused of bribery and breach of trust. He has allegedly given 50 million won on five occasions to Kong Ok-chong, ex-head of the Commercial Bank of Korea, since 1979 to continue to borrow money from the bank.

His company was said to have faced serious financial difficulty in May 1979 already owing 3.8 billion won to the CBK and the Bank had refused to extend loans to Ilssin. But through the bribery, the Ilssin Company could borrow money in excess of collateral despite its rating as "insolvent," the prosecution alleged.

Chu Chang-gyun is also said to have issued six dishonored checks worth 861 million won so far including a check having a face value of 350 million won issued last April to pay the Pohang Iron and Steel Co.

Kong Yung chairman Pyon Kang-u was charged with embezzlement and breach of trust along with Pyon Tae-su and Kim Tong-ui. Pyon Kang-u allegedly issued promissory notes to Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha last March amounting to 98.5 billion won, which was more than four times the money they actually borrowed from them, in conspiracy with Pyon and Kim.

The also allegedly gave 32 billion won in 10 promissory notes to Mrs. Chang at the house of Yi Chol-hui a few days later, without receiving anything in return. They are suspected of having diverted 1.2 billion won in Kong Yung funds for private purposes to pay the guarantee money for applying for purchase of stocks on two occasions last year.

Ilssin President Pae Kil-hun is accused of having issued dishonored checks amounting to 861 million won since last April. He allegedly issued a 200 million won check to be paid by the Korea Foreign Exchange Bank in April to pay for merchandise bought from the Pohang Iron and Steel Co. He is charged with violating the dishonored check control law and the prosecution said it had requested an arrest warrant as he was feared to try to flee.

Kim Su-chol is accused of violating the law on additional punishment of aggravated crimes for evasion of donation taxes and violation of the short-term financing business law.

He has allegedly accepted a total of 400 million won from his divorced wife without paying due taxes amounting to 261 million won, since February, 1978.

Chon Relative Offers To Resign

SK180824 Seoul YONHAP in English 0729 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP) -- Yi Kyu-tong, 72, president of the Korea Senior Citizens' Association offered to resign Tuesday, following the expected arrest of his younger brother Yi Kyu-kwang, 57, on charges of conspiracy in the recent "Mrs. Chang" scandal. The senior Yi is President Chon Tu-hwan's father-in-law.

Bank Heads Admit Bribes

SK180159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 82 p 8

[Text] Each time the chairman of a financially-troubled firm met the head of a city bank at his office or home, 10 million won in cash changed hands and billions in loans were released expeditiously without mortgages.

Chu Chang-kyun, chairman of the Ilssin Steel Co., who has been arrested in connection with the loan scandal involving Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, revealed these continued acts of bribery to prosecution investigators over the weekend.

The alleged recipient, former chief of the Commercial Bank of Korea Kong Tok-chong, admitted the deals after repeated denials when investigators showed him the record of Chu's statement.

The other bank head, Yim Chae-su of the Cho-Heung Bank, bared his acceptance of 150 million won from Mrs. Chang when he was pressed to explain that amount of money deposited in his personal bank account late in last November and drawn out a month later.

He reportedly met Mrs. Chang at the Bankei Restaurant at the Hotel Lotte one day in November and received an envelope which contained 150 cashiers' checks for 1 million won each. He claimed that he returned the money to Mrs. Chang in December because "it was too much to accept," prosecution sources said.

Mrs. Chang was being questioned in the next room on the 15th floor of the prosecution building last Saturday. Investigators immediately checked with her about this bribery, and she first firmly denied it but later admitted it with tears when the officials told her that Yim had revealed everything.

Chu of Ilssin had first claimed that he had given only 5 million won to Kong of the CBK and the prosecution accused him of that amount of bribery in requesting an arrest warrant for him. However, suspicious of the amount of the bribe, investigators persistently questioned Chu and Kong, and Chu finally disclosed the details of his deals with the bank chief.

According to him, the first envelope containing 10 million won was handed to Kong when he visited the bank head's office in December, 1979. The second payment was made in mid-February, 1980, and the third in December that year at the bank chief's home. Last July, Chu gave Kong another 10 million won at his bank office and the last payment was made on Jan. 4 this year at Kong's home, prosecution officials quoted the Ilssin chairman as saying.

Chu reportedly said he and the bank chief had been on close terms since 20 years ago but Kong refused to release loans to his company because of its weak financial status since he became the head of the CBK. Therefore, Chu used the power of money to change his mind, he was quoted as saying.

Both accused of "bribery in breach of trust," Yim and Kong who resigned as bank heads when the Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha couple's loan scandal was bared last week, were detained at the Seoul detention house in Sodaemun Sunday.

Mrs. Chang and Yi were shown to the press Sunday evening when they were brought to the prosecution building for questioning from a national police headquarters office building in Uljiro, Sodaemun-ku, where they had been interrogated since their arrest on May 4.

Yi, 59, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency and an ex-law-maker, appeared in the blue uniform of a criminal detainee. His hands were bound with rope. He looked dejected and dropped his head low when many cameramen took his picture as he was escorted to the 15th floor on an elevator.

In contrast, Mrs Chang was quite composed and erect and wore no expression on her face, which had no makeup but looked healthy, when she was photographed by newsmen for a few minutes. She was also wearing a detainee's uniform and had her hands bound.

The prosecution had not shown the couple to the press for the past 12 days of their detention, transporting them secretly when they were brought to the prosecution building from the place of their custody.

DJP, DKP Reactions

SK180123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) requested yesterday that the government work out not only comprehensive but concrete measure to help normalize financial order and invigorate business at the earliest possible date in the wake of the curb loan scandal.

The majority party also urged the government to disclose the true picture of the incident involving Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha as quickly as possible for the full understanding of the people.

The DJP action came in an irregular meeting of its key post holders, including Chairman Rep. Yi Chae-hyong.

Party spokesman Rep. Pong Tu-wan said that the party's leading officials shared the view that the administration should take into consideration the serious impact of the scandal on the national economy in devising measures to counter it.

He said that they had decided to establish detailed floor strategies after the prosecution announced shortly the results of its investigation of the case.

The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) also held a key officials' meeting yesterday to confirm its earlier policy to invoke the parliamentary right to investigate the state administration in connection with the scandal as stipulated in the Constitution.

The first minority party also decided to ask the majority DJP to convene a special full house sitting to tackle overall national financial problems as well as the incident itself.

Emerging from the meeting, floor leader Rep Yim Chong-ki said that his party would determine whether to file a resolution calling for the dismissal of pertinent Cabinet members -- the deputy premier-economic planning minister -- after the prosecution announcement about the incident.

Assembly Session

SK180115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Text] Failing to reach an agreement on the convening of a special session designed to handle the curb loan scandal, floor leaders of major political parties agreed yesterday to meet again after the prosecution announces the results of the investigation into the case. It was the third huddle in a week.

Floor leaders of the two opposition parties, however, threaten to jointly initiate a motion for the immediate convocation of a special sitting, if the forthcoming announcement by the prosecution is "unsatisfactory."

The National Assembly law stipulates that a special sitting may be called at the request of more than one third of the lawmakers.

KJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said the issue of holding an extraordinary session should be discussed again shortly after the prosecution comes up with the outcome of its probe into the monetary scandal.

The prosecution is likely to release the results of its investigation Thursday.

The opposition political circles wish to have a special session mainly to invoke the parliamentary investigative power to intensively probe into the scandal. The incumbent assembly has never invoked the power since its inauguration in April 1981.

Earlier in the day, the three major political parties held separate strategy meetings to discuss how to cope with the scandal. The ruling DJP reaffirmed its position to link an extraordinary sitting to the upcoming result of the prosecution's probe. Emerging from a meeting of senior officers, spokesman Pong Tu-wan said the government party remains unchanged in its policy of dealing actively with the scandal. "We will map out concrete floor strategy shortly after the prosecution has come up with its finalized probe," he said.

The DJP urged the government authorities to unveil all the facts of the scandal, the cynosure of all the people, as swiftly as possible, Pong said. "We also called upon the government to produce a comprehensive package to normalize the monetary circles and reinvigorate the economic activities," he said. The meeting was originally scheduled for today but was called one day ahead of schedule.

In the meantime, the opposition DKP decided in a meeting of party officers to study a plan to submit to the assembly a motion calling for the dismissal or resignation of the premier and relevant ministers.

TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK160511 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 May 82 p 3

[Column editorial writer "Kim Chung-pae's View of the World"--"What Time Is It Now in Seoul"]

[Excerpts] Georgue, the author of "25th Hour", who was in Seoul a few years ago, still has not answered my question. When he was in Seoul, I asked him.

"Citizens undergoing hardships and jaded people, although they wear watches, are unable to tell what time it is. Can you still be so obstinate as to say that today's Orient, whose people now fill their hearts only with question marks, is a light for the West? Mr Goergue in Seoul, I want to ask you a question. What time is it now in Seoul?"

Readers, do not try to ask why such an old question came to mind. People in the tea rooms, who used to exchange their views on the situation in hushed tones, now talk about the development of the situation in raised voices. They even say that everyone is a thief, vulgar slang commonly used in the Japanese language which I do not want to utter myself.

The same things are heard in a chorus at the same time in different places. After saying such things, people look at each other and smile. They smile tired and bitter smiles. Is it because they all feel that they are victims? Is it also because they feel solidarity?

Let us imagine a taxpayer has just evaded taxes worth 200 billion won. In terms of finance, there are three ways to deal with such a situation. Cut the budget or levy more taxes or print more money. However, it is very difficult to touch the budget or tax. The easiest way is to print more money.

The result of this affects the entire nation. Employees get their salaries reduced and housewives feel their shopping bags lighter. It is just as if an invisible hand had taken away money from their purse. (Fokke) described such an effect as legal theft. For this reason, he asserts that tax morals should be placed on top of all other morals.

Do not ask me why I mentioned (Fokke's) theory. In any case, apart from tax evasion, printing more money will result in legal theft as has been described by (Fokke).

Those who speak about honesty become corrupt. They take power -- responsibility for their power -- for superpower. The end result of such a mistaken judgment is tragic. Whenever society boils over at such an incident, people talk about the tragedy of Vietnam, but few stress that the tragedy of Vietnam was also the end result of corruption.

(Broodworth), Observer's Saigon correspondent at the time of Vietnam's fall, describes the corruption in Vietnam as follows:

"Gen Nguyen Cao Ky, then vice president of Vietnam, shocked the Americans by saying that nine out of ten Asian politicians are corrupt. He said he was one of them. Nevertheless, instead of feeling shame for it or resigning, he stayed in office."

I do not know a word of the Thai language. But the word (Kinmuun) is a very familiar word to my ears. The word expresses bribe-taking. When it is translated verbatim, it means "eating a nation." No other word can describe corruption in such a clear way. The tragedy of Vietnam and also is enough to call corrupt people those who eat the nation.

As is widely known, corruption that ruins a nation breeds in absolute power. Just look at the current incident, which I hate to call by its widely known name. Even after generously considering that it was a game of a fox with a tiger's mask, no fox can play the game of a tiger if there is no tiger. For this reason, the prescription for corruption is to establish democracy. The history of pursuing democracy is also a history of eliminating corruption.

Those who hear slogans of democracy and justice feel their hearts grow empty. Just as we cannot usher in spring even if we succeeded in cajoling the swallows to live in our house, we are once again convinced that we cannot achieve democracy and justice by simple crying out for them.

MINISTRY STARTING 'INHABITANTS REPORT NETWORK'

SK130424 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP) -- All South Koreans will become members of a "inhabitants' report network," which the Ministry of Home Affairs is currently organizing throughout the country to cope with various crimes, accidents, and catastrophies.

A spokesman for the ministry said Wednesday that one person from every household will be responsible for reporting to the network, which is being set up in village and workplaces. Postmen, taxi drivers, and the other people well-known in their local communities will be named "special guidance members," he said.

The spokesman said the implementation of the nation-wide network is necessary because of events such as the recent fire at Pusan's U.S. Cultural Center and the killing rampage in the southeastern county of Uiryong, 200 miles from Seoul.

The Pusan fire on March 18 killed one college student and injured three others while the bloody outburst in Uiryong by a deranged policeman on April 26 left 55 people dead and 36 others wounded.

Previously, the homeland reserve corps and the civil defense corps have administered a similar system, while the police have maintained a separate system in vulnerable areas.

POLICE ARREST SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SK180122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 82 p 8

[Text] Seoul kwanak police yesterday arrested four students of Seoul National University on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. Police identified them as An Chae-hun, 22, senior in the Department of Philosophy; Cho Ho-chong, 22, junior in the Department of Korean Literature; and Ko Kwang-chae, 23, and Kim Hak-muk, 23, seniors in the Department of Sociology.

PRK-USSR JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 17 MAY

BK171040 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 17 May 82

["Kampuchea-USSR Joint Communique" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 May (SPK) -- A joint communique was issued at the end of the official friendship visit paid to the USSR from 9 to 16 May by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

The text of the communique reads:

Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and ministers of foreign affairs of the PRK, made an official visit to the Soviet Union from 9 to 16 May.

Talks were held between Hun Sen and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, during which prospects of future development in Kampuchean-Soviet cooperation as well as major problems of mutual interest in the present international situation were discussed in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and unanimity of views.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and multi-faceted fruitful cooperation between the PRK and the USSR are strengthening and developing for the good of the peoples of both countries, and in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism. It was stressed that the Soviet people will continue to assist the friendly Kampuchean people in their efforts to economically and socially transform their country.

A.A. Gromyko informed the Kampuchean side of the practical measures taken by the Soviet Union to implement a peace program for the 1980's adopted during the 26th CPSU Congress and Soviet initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of war, relaxing tension in various regions of the world and checking the arms race.

The minister of foreign affairs of the PRK declared that the government and people of Kampuchea fully support the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, particularly in light of the recent important Soviet proposals which are sure steps toward the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, toward the consolidation of peace in the world and toward the development of international cooperation.

The sides stressed the need for increasing efforts to promote relaxation of international tension, to strengthen confidence between states and to maintain a constructive dialogue for these purposes. The Soviet Union's readiness for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which was expressed by Leonid Brezhnev, is therefore of great significance. The earliest resumption of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and attainment at the negotiations of relevant accords on the basis of the principle of equality and security of the peoples. [sentence as received]

The ministers expressed their profound satisfaction at the adoption by the 26th UN General Assembly session of the declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophes, such as the resolutions forbidding all types of weapons to be placed in space, banning neutron weapons and on other questions of liberation from armaments and disarmament.

The sides stressed that the constructive progress of the coming extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament and its subsequent adoption of positive and concrete decisions would constitute a tangible contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace.

The ministers noted that the complication of the international situation as a result of actions by the forces of imperialist reaction and militarism also directly manifests itself in Asia. By reintroducing the spirit of its previous policy of military penetration into the Asian Continent, the present U.S. administration seeks to restore the military bases which were used in the course of the aggression against the Indochinese peoples and to establish new bases of support in the Indian Ocean.

Emphasis was laid on the great significance of Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Tashkent that the Soviet Union's policy regarding Asia -- just as with respect to all other continents -- is one advocating the consolidation of peace and is a firm rebuff to the enemies of peace. It is a policy advocating peaceful cooperation with all who want it and a policy of fraternal friendship with socialist countries, solidarity with all the forces of social progress and defense of the sovereign rights of the peoples. The Soviet proposal on using confidence building measures in the Far East on both a collective principle and on a bilateral basis fully meets these aims.

The sides also declared their support for the initiative of the People's Republic of Mongolia concerning the signing of a convention on nonaggression and nonrecourse to arms with respect to the relations between states in Asia and the Pacific.

Kampuchea and the Soviet Union declare their readiness to normalize and develop their relations with the PRC on the basis of the generally recognized principles of peaceful coexistence and, above all, noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Both sides denounce the policy of hegemonism in international relations.

Kampuchea and the Soviet Union express full support for the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend their revolutionary gains. The two sides also declared themselves in favor of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which can be attained through the termination and guaranteed nonresumption of armed and other forms of external interference into the internal affairs of that sovereign and nonaligned state on the basis of the well-known proposal of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which fully retains its topicality

The sides expressed concern over the new aggravation of the situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and its aggressive actions against Lebanon. The policy of the United States -- which arms and finances the aggressor, ensures a political coverup for Israel's predatory policy and uses Israel to further its military-strategic goals -- leads only to heightened tension in that region.

The PRK and the USSR hold that the Sinai operation -- just as other consequences of the anti-Arab deal concluded at Camp David -- has nothing in common with the task of establishing lasting peace in the Middle East. It was reaffirmed that a fair and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem can be realized only with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The PRK and the USSR forcefully support the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and declare themselves in favor of a prompt realization of practical measures to that effect. The solution to this problem calls for practical preparations for the convening of an international conference on that issue in the first half of 1983 at the latest and to overcome the opposition by forces which seek to aggravate the political and military tension in the Indian Ocean.

In the course of the negotiations, special attention was paid to the situation in Southeast Asia. It was noted that the states of the region -- particularly the PRK, SRV and LPDR -- remain targets of dangerous intrigues and gross pressure on the part of imperialist and hegemonist circles which bear responsibility for the heightening of tension in the relations between the two groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochina.

The minister of foreign affairs of the PRK reaffirmed the readiness of the Indochinese countries to hold a constructive dialogue and expand cooperation and contacts with the ASEAN countries in order to normalize relations between the two Southeast Asian groups of countries. The Soviet Union supports the initiative of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos concerning the holding of regional consultations, as well as their efforts to defend their sovereignty and independence and transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet side expressed satisfaction at the readiness of the PRK and other Indochinese countries to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand and to negotiate all questions of common interests with it.

The USSR is pleased with continuous strengthening of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the PRK, SRV and LPDR. The unity and cohesiveness of the Indochinese peoples is a factor for peace in this part of Asia.

The sides condemned the provocative fuss ventured by the forces hostile to the Kampuchean people under the pretext of searching for ways to settle the Kampuchean problem, which is totally their own invention.

The USSR forcefully declares that it is the government of the PRK alone -- which exercises power in its entirety in the whole territory of the country -- that can be the only legitimate representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

Minister Hun Sen sincerely thanked A.A. Gromyko for his friendly and warm welcome, and invited him to make an official visit to the PRK. A.A. Gromyko accepted this invitation with gratitude.

PHNOM PENH ON THACH'S 'EMPTY CHAIR' PROPOSAL

BK170950 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 16 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Our View is Correct"]

[Text] Recently, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told an AFP correspondent in Hanoi that the United Nations can help solve the problem in Kampuchea if it is impartial and stops supporting the murderous, genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which has already been toppled by the Kampuchean people. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach added that although the PRK Government had the right to occupy the Kampuchean seat in the United Nations, the Phnom Penh Government and Vietnam were prepared to accept the empty chair formula; and that the empty chair formula would be a good thing for the United Nations to create a more serene atmosphere.

These remarks are correct. The PRK was born in our beautiful Angkor fatherland on 7 January 1979 -- the historic day when our Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, fighting in close cooperation with the fraternal VPA, conquered the blood-thirsty, genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists. The Kampuchean revolutionary power was born from the will to struggle resolutely of the Kampuchean people who love independence, peace, freedom and happiness.

In the past short period of 3 years, with the unreserved support and assistance of the friendly countries near and far, particularly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the PRK has taken a firm position and developed the ability to maintain peace, security and social order and guide the people throughout the country to build a new life in accordance with the party line, making it develop in all fields and advance gradually toward prosperity. Thus, greater numbers of the progressive and peace-loving public throughout the world have commended and supported the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle.

For this reason, the preservation of genocidal Democratic Kampuchea's stinking corpse in the United Nations is an act that violates and runs counter to the UN Charter and opposes progressive opinion and people throughout the world.

No Kampuchean who used to live under the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists -- can ever forget the bitter time of his life in which he faced death from hunger, hard labor in concentration camps, separation of families, torture, starvation and the massacre of fellow countrymen by clubbing with sticks and rods. The national achievements scored over centuries by the people were ruined by the genocidal clique. The national culture, civilization, traditions, customs and social system were overturned. Every family suffered losses. Those who survived suffer from all kinds of illnesses and are deeply affected mentally and emotionally. The Kampuchean people nurture untold indignation at the dark scheme of the Beijing expansionists and the Thai and ASEAN powerholders aimed at preserving the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan corpse for use as a tool against the Kampuchean revolution.

Everyone is well aware that they are now seeking all means to add two other exiled traitors -- Sihanouk and Son Sann -- to Pol Pot's stinking corpse. Their activities are all aimed at this matter. In these evil activities of using a new shroud to wrap up this rotten corpse, they have faced with many difficulties. Although they have agreed to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people, they are engaged in a serious conflict for personal interests. Sihanouk is willing to accept the post as chairman of the so-called loose coalition government, but Son Sann and Khieu Samphan are still arguing with each other for a share of power. Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan are also gnashing their teeth at each other since each wants the lion's share.

Thus, the attempt made by Beijing, Thailand and the ASEAN aiming at establishing this abject loose coalition government is just like an insane man trying to make a rotten corpse stand. World public opinion assessed the activities of these antirevolution reactionaries as a farce and a waste of strength and money. World public opinion is of the view that the correct way in the current circumstances is to leave the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations empty. This just view has caused great concern to Beijing, Thailand and the ASEAN. In both Beijing and Thailand, they have reacted against Comrade Nguyen Co Thach's statement.

We are firmly convinced that our view is correct and the just revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people waged in accordance with the KPRP guidelines will always triumph. As for the Democratic Kampuchean corpse, it remains a stinking corpse now as in the past.

EDITORIAL HAILS DRY SEASON RICE PRODUCTION

BK161500 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 May 82

[Station editorial: "From the Dry Season Successes let us Advance To Fulfill the Rainy Season Production Plan"]

[Text] During the past more than 3 years following the great historic victory of liberation on 7 January 1979, the Kampuchean people have enthusiastically participated in a revolutionary movement with a strong desire to struggle for the defense and reconstruction of the fatherland in all fields under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP. They have, in particular, worked ardently to increase production and restore the national economy. Evidence of this can be found in the successful production during the dry season, and they are determined to increase production even further during this rainy season.

During this period, our people scored great victories in the defense of the country and the restoration of the national economy, as well as in establishing the people's living conditions.

In the past dry season, our army and people closely cooperated with each other in the struggle to smash many of the remnants of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing Chinese hegemonists and expansionists -- who attempted to destroy our revolution. Our army and people also encouraged many people who were confused by the enemy's propaganda to return and live in the national society.

Along with the successes in smashing the enemies, the dry season production was also successful. Our people in various localities throughout the country strived vigorously to increase paddy production in the dry season, to grow all types of subsidiary crops as well as to expand the amount of available land for additional crops. Our peasants are presently gathering dry season rice in all areas. The yield of this year's dry season rice is higher than that of last year. In fact, in Takeo Province the average yield is more than two tons per hectare; in Kandal and Prey Veng Provinces the yield is from one ton to nearly two tons per hectare and so on. Furthermore, our peasants gathered all kinds of vegetables, beans and peanuts, and in some provinces the yield is of these higher than planned.

The great victory in increasing production scored by our people in this dry season can be attributed to patriotism, love of work, hard work, and improvement in the skills of our people in accordance with their abilities and the situation in their respective localities. Our people are organized into production groups and are helping each other. They have demonstrated a spirit of mastery by making preparations with respect to necessary materials and [words indistinct]. They have received assistance from local authorities and the ministry of agriculture such as by being provided with fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, mechanical pumps and gasoline. Particularly noteworthy is that our people grew IR-36 rice, which can resist plant diseases very well. It also has a higher yield than other varieties of rice seeds. These successes in production have enabled our people to overcome the danger of famine and have motivated them to increase production even more during this rainy season. A number of localities have enough paddy to sell to the state in conformity with the wishes of the people and some have even surpassed the plan.

Along with these successes in production during this dry season and with the joy of welcoming the new year which offers new victories, our people in localities throughout the country are ready to start production in the 1982 rainy season. Production groups have selected good seeds, (?gathered) more oxen and buffalo, and repaired and produced a sufficient amount of materials.

These efforts show that our people are making careful preparations for the rainy season production. This year we have had an adequate amount of rain to facilitate sowing and transplanting a large quantity of early rice. Our people are ardently continuing to sow and transplant rice. On the other hand, the Agriculture Ministry has provided (?seeds, fertilizers) and insecticides to various localities. It has also provided several tractors to help our people in those localities which (?lack oxen and buffalo).

Armed with a valiant spirit of struggle, our people -- with the assistance at all levels of the state power -- will expand the amount of land used for growing crops beyond that of last year. This will guarantee an improvement in the living standards of our people. Our people have paddy left to sell to the state. Enough rice can be sent to help people in those regions which are experiencing food shortages. An additional quantity of seeds will soon be ready for production to prevent the danger of famine caused by natural disasters, which can occur at any time.

With a spirit of hard work, and under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, everyone is ardently working to increase production during this year's rainy season. Our peasants in localities throughout the country are exerting efforts to increase the production of paddy and various crops (?in line with the experiences) of the past rainy and dry seasons. They are determined to score more and greater victories in order to fulfill the plan of (?the party Central Committee) as well as the plans of the localities to contribute actively to the restoration of the national economy in order to improve the living standards of the people.

FURTHER SITTHI REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK171546 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila granted an interview to newsmen at Don Muang Airport upon his return from the PRC on the evening of 15 May as follows:

Asked if China supports ASEAN's proposal, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said: China agreed in principle with ASEAN's proposal and believed that the merger of the three Kampuchean factions would be difficult because they are suspicious of each other.

Asked if we have proposed cabinet posts in the Kampuchean coalition government, the foreign minister replied that these are small details.

Asked if the meeting of the leaders of the three Kampuchean factions would take place before that of the ASEAN foreign ministers, he said that he had learned before leaving for China that there was very little hope, and it was rather difficult for the three Kampuchean factions to hold the meeting.

Asked about the report that the meeting of the three Kampuchean factions in Kuala Lumpur was impossible, he said this is what the Chinese think. He said he did not want to comment on this matter, adding that we and the other ASEAN partners have done our best to help them. Whether they would hold the meeting or not depends on the three factions themselves.

Asked about the possibility of the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions, the foreign minister said that he did not want to comment on this matter further.

Asked about his talks with Prince Sihanouk, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said no progress was made.

Asked about the report that ASEAN and China ran into conflict over the premiership of the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions, the foreign minister replied: Nobody should say that there is a conflict, because this matter depends on the decision of the three factions. He said the ASEAN countries are only trying to help them. If they cannot agree among themselves, we cannot do anything because we have done our best.

Asked about the report that his trip to China to work on the alliance of the Kampuchean factions is tantamount to dragging the country into the war, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that the alliance of the Kampuchean factions is a political issue which is in line with the UN resolution. If the three Kampuchean factions continue their quarrel, the problem will be more difficult to solve. We have not interfered in their internal affairs. We are working in accordance with the UN resolution.

Asked if it is necessary for ASEAN to hold a summit meeting, the foreign minister said that the Kampuchean alliance is not the major topic of discussion at the meeting. It would be only one of the topics to be discussed at the meeting. He stressed that we will try to solve the Kampuchean problem through political means, not military ones.

Asked if the ASEAN countries would wash their hands of the Kampuchean problem, the foreign minister said he could not make any comment because he has not met with the other ASEAN foreign ministers who will meet next month.

Asked if ASEAN would continue to support Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, the foreign minister said ASEAN will have to continue its support for Democratic Kampuchea because it is regarded as the legitimate government of Kampuchea. The presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea is a violation of the UN charter which Thailand and other UN members cannot accept. Otherwise, Thailand would be in the same position as Kampuchea.

MATUPHUM VIEWS SITTHI'S MEETING WITH SIHANOUK

BK171014 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 15 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Government's Duty"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila last week visited Beijing and met with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who flew in from Pyongyang to discuss with the Thai minister the formation of a coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions of Khieu Samphan-Pol Pot, Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk himself.

The ASEAN countries believe that the formation of the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions is the only way to end the armed conflict in Kampuchea.

Since the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces captured Phnom Penh and drove the Pol Pot regime into the jungle, the Kampuchean people have been living in misery. The situation in Kampuchea has many adverse effects on the ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, which has to take care of and feed the Kampuchean refugees.

Moreover, the fighting in Kampuchea spills over into Thailand's border areas and affects the stability of Thailand and the Thai people who live near the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Therefore, it is right for the ASEAN members to try to help end the war in Kampuchea and restore peace in that country, and it is necessary for them to do that. Thailand cannot stand idle because of its neutral stance and just continue to feed refugees from Kampuchea or dig graves for its people who are killed by stray shells from Kampuchea or repair houses for the border people.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's trip to Beijing to meet Prince Sihanouk is thus a correct move.

Certainly, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime must strongly condemn Thailand in this regard, because the successful formation of a coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions would mean a diplomatic defeat for them.

We believe that it is the duty of the government to try its best to solve the problem of the neighboring country that affects our national stability. Although the meeting between the Thai foreign minister and Prince Sihanouk will not suddenly give birth to the Kampuchean coalition government, it helps pave the way for that achievement.

ARMY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON ANTICOMMUNIST DRIVE

BK180320 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Operations of the communists in northeastern Thailand must soon come to an end, this is the result of military and political measures taken by the government forces against the insurgents in the region. Commander of the 2d Army Region Lt Gen Phak Minakanit says that most of the major strongholds of the communists are in the northeastern provinces of Kalasin, Sakon Nakhon, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Loei and Nakhon Ratchasima. The commander adds that more than 600,000 villages in former communist infiltrated areas have already been indoctrinated by the government to have responsibility and love for the nation.

SOVIET-KAMPUCHEAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE CITED

OW171647 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 17 -- The splendid friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea has seen continuous strengthening and development in the interest of the two peoples and of peace, democracy and socialism. This is contained in a communique on the official visit made to the Soviet Union from May 9 to 16 by Hun Sen member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the communist party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Kampuchea.

During talks with the Kampuchean guests, the Soviet party stressed that the Soviet people would continue supporting the Kampuchean people's efforts to carry out socio-economic reforms in Kampuchea, the communique says. For their part, the Kampuchean Government and people fully support the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace and its recent proposals aimed at averting the danger of a nuclear war, consolidating peace and developing international cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Kampuchea declared their readiness to normalize and enhance their relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the universally accepted principles of peaceful coexistence first of all the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Foreign Minister Hun Sen reaffirmed the Indochinese countries' desire to enter into constructive dialogues with the ASEAN countries and broaden their cooperation and contacts with them with a view to normalizing the relations between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet Union supports the proposals of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos for regional consultations and their determination to defend their sovereignty and independence and make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet party welcomes the readiness of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to establish relations of good neighbourhood with Thailand and to discuss with it all problems of common concern. The Soviet Union hails the strengthening of the friendship and fraternal solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. The close solidarity and unity among the Indochinese peoples is an important factor for peace in this region.

The two parties condemn the noisy provocative campaign launched by the forces hostile to the Kampuchean people under the signboard of seeking a solution to the "Kampuchean problem" which is invented by themselves. The Soviet Union resolutely declares that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is controlling the whole Kampuchean territory, is the only legal representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations and the other international institutions.

The Soviet foreign minister, A.A. Gromyko, has accepted an invitation of his Kampuchean counterpart to pay an official visit to Kampuchea.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON TRIAL OF HOA COUNTERFEITERS

BK141250 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 82, p 2

[Report by Thanh Lang]

[Text] Thanks to various technical and professional investigative methods, the Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Force detected the existence of fake 5-dong banknotes in circulation a few years ago. Immediately after that, it launched an investigation into this case.

Assisted by the people and the cadres of various sectors, public security agents made timely arrests of members of this money counterfeiting and trafficking racket. Among the arrested was Ly Hoat, residing at No 273/26 Nhat Tao Road. Hoat was a shady character of Chinese origin who was found to have carried out many activities against the revolutionary administration and who was being shadowed by the local administration.

Hoat testified that he worked for a book-binding corporation under the supervision of Ly Tam Chau, who was his cell leader. Ly Tam Chau gave counterfeit money to Hoat to buy articles at various state stores.

Public security agents searched the houses owned by Hoat and Ly Tam Chau, where they found 50,000 dong in fake 5-dong banknotes. Also found were printing papers of the same size as the fake banknotes, either still blank or half-finished. They had hidden many printing plates, ink, cutters, many types of seals, forged papers, and other printing equipment in various places.

Ly Tam Chau and Ly Hoat pleaded guilty and identified other accomplices in this Hoa [Vietnamese nationals of Chinese origin] reactionaries-run money counterfeiting racket, which was headed by Ly Tam Chau himself. Ly Tam Chau and Ly Hoat and their arrested accomplices all confessed that they had been executing an order from Chinese reactionaries to take counterfeit money to state stores to buy goods -- thus robbing these stores of their assets and using these materials for speculative hoarding purposes -- and to pump counterfeit money into the free market by buying gold and goods at exorbitant prices, thus causing market prices to soar and creating difficulties for the livelihood of the people and cadres.

When asked what kinds of official papers they had forged, they said that they had forged official documents and distributed them among themselves for use in travel and transactions and in cheating cadres and the people. With these forged papers, they had bought goods easily and conveniently. Hoat and Chau had also assigned their henchmen to take these forged documents to give to those wishing to flee abroad in exchange for gold.

Directed by the reactionaries among the Hoa people, Quan Van Tai and Hoang Kim Phuong, residing in the 5th precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, had boarded a train to the north to meet the reactionaries among the Hoa people in Hanoi in order to discuss a plan for the speculative purchase of good grain.

Quan Van Tai and Hoang Kim Phuong had made their way to a house at No 6 Cua Dong Street (Hanoi), where they met Lam Thang Dung and other members of this reactionary gang and discussed a plan to print and use counterfeit food stamps. The reactionaries among the Hoa people in Hanoi had provided Tai and Phuong with a number of genuine food stamps, including the type of food stamps marked with letters VM and VP, each of which may be redeemed for two kilograms of food. Tai and Phuong had taken these food stamps back to Ho Chi Minh City to deliver them to Ngo Venh, residing at No 100 Tan Thanh Road, to use as samples. Also a Hoa in this reactionary gang, Venh had been assigned the duty of printing fake food stamps. All of the fake food stamps printed by Venh had been taken by other members of this racket to Hanoi for delivery to their men there for circulation in Hanoi and Haiphong cities and in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and other provinces. Within more than 4 months, they had used a number of fake food stamps -- with a total face value of 90,000 kilos of food -- to buy foodstuffs at various state stores to be resold on the market.

The public security force has coordinated with various sectors in launching an investigation in which it found that as many as seven state stores had unwittingly accepted these fake food stamps.

The Hanoi Public Security Force has, in coordination with Ho Chi Minh City public security agents, arrested all members of this racket with all the incriminating evidence, thanks to tipoffs from the local cadres and people.

Members of this racket have pleaded guilty before the court of law and claimed that they had printed fake food stamps on the orders of the Chinese reactionaries for the purpose of making the Vietnamese people's life more difficult, thus causing them to lose their confidence in their party and state.

HANOI DISTRICTS SIGN EMULATION PLEDGES

BK160654 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 May

[Text] This afternoon, 15 May, representatives from 11 suburban Hanoi districts gathered at the headquarters of the municipal people's committee to sign an emulation pledge aimed at overfulfilling all norms in the 1982 State Plan and successfully implementing the resolutions of the fifth national party congress.

Pledging to overfulfill all major production norms for 1982, these districts will strive to produce another 380,000 tons of grain -- an increase of 14 percent over last year -- and accelerate the production of food to ensure 100,000 tons of vegetables, more than 13,000 tons of pork and 3,000 tons of freshwater fish for the municipality. In addition, they will strive to develop handicraft and small industrial production vigorously while implementing the procurement, control, distribution and circulation of goods more satisfactorily in order to ensure that grain and food are supplied to cadres, workers, civil servants and soldiers in accordance with the prescribed quantity and quality.

These districts also pledged to emulate in delivering export goods to the municipality in accordance with the plan while rapidly increasing the sources of these goods in their localities. They will economize on the use of energy, raw materials and other supplies in accordance with state regulations, and encourage the local people to increase their deposits in savings banks by 15 percent or more over last year.

In the immediate future, these districts will concentrate on satisfactorily caring for and harvesting more than 107,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice and subsidiary and industrial crops together, with over 4,200 hectares of summer-fall vegetables. They will urgently plant additional summer-fall subsidiary crops in order to supply them to the municipality on a regular basis. They are also striving to carry out typhoon and flood control satisfactorily so as to protect their crops and socialist property, as well as the property and lives of the people.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA, RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK181036 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0939 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Semarang, 18 May (ANTARA) -- Indonesia is still not in a hurry to resume diplomatic relations with People's China, broken off following the aborted communist-inspired coup in this country in 1965, it was hinted here yesterday.

Foreign Minister Mikhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Indonesia should be prudent and not be in a hurry to normalise diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. "We must ascertain first how it would serve our national interests in normalising such relations," the foreign minister declared during a meeting with local journalists here Monday afternoon.

The minister is here in the framework of a visit to this area to deliver a keynote address before an ASEAN symposium on ASEAN's perspectives in the 1980's and also a lecture before local university students.

He disclosed that China has often supported Indonesian programs in international fora including the Cambodian problem, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) regional grouping and on the Law of the Sea. "Cooperation in international fora has been going on which in other words means it is nearing normalcy," the foreign minister declared. He also reported that regular contacts had been made by the consulates of the two countries in the United Nations with the consuls exchanging visits. If the question could be resolved already through international fora then why should there be a hurry in normalising these relations, the foreign minister argued.

He reported also that Indonesia had greater influence in the international fora than mainland China because Indonesia was pursuing a special kind of diplomacy which won great sympathy from other countries. He did not elaborate.

Referring to a possible threat from the north (China), the foreign minister said that there was no need for Indonesia to be frightened. And as a nation following an independent and active foreign policy Indonesia should be vigilant against anyone and not against the north only.

He pointed out that there was no lasting friend or foe in the world. Who was considered a friend today, he added, could turn into a foe next. For this reason what [was] important was lasting national interests, he declared. Referring to the views of Indonesia and ASEAN about Cambodia, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Indonesia would extend support to Cambodia but they should also help themselves. None should be intransigent.

He was understood to be referring to the squabbling factions trying to form a coalition which would rule Cambodia.

With regard to Vietnam, he said, Indonesia did not consider that country an enemy but a friend. Indonesia was only opposed to that country's activities, he explained. But now Vietnam had turned to the better. She even wanted to be a member of ASEAN. Indonesia was opposed to this. What was acceptable was economic cooperation with that country.

He then talked about the goals of ASEAN which mainly wanted economic growth and development.

MOKHTAR: ASEAN PREVENTS 'BALKANIZATION' OF ASIA

BK181046 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0921 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Semarang, 18 May (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has stressed that the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional grouping not out to oppose any power bloc but a regional cooperation group to prevent the "Balkanisation" of Asia into smaller groups or being played off one against the other by the big powers.

Of importance in this regional cooperation among ASEAN was that the past heroic phases in facing colonialism should be changed into the phase of inter-regional cooperation, he added. Delivering a keynote address at the opening of an ASEAN symposium on the theme of "ASEAN perspectives in the 1980's" held at Rimba Graha here Monday, the foreign minister earlier said that national resilience basically constituted a concept on the process and materialisation of the welfare, defence and security in the life of a country and people. It was also a concept on regional cooperation based on the spirit of "self-reliance", mutual respect, solidarity and firm determination to achieve a peaceful and stable environment around the country.

The ASEAN symposium was organized under a cooperation scheme between the Diponegoro University here with the provincial government of Central Java and to last till May 18. The symposium was attended by ASEAN intellectuals and students of the Diponegoro University.

The idea of setting up the ASEAN regional cooperation came about in the middle of the 1960's when Indonesia just made a major political turn about when the old order was changed with the new order administration which altered the character of the country's foreign relations with other countries and particularly with its neighbours, he continued. The idea basically constituted the implementation of instruction of the Ampera Cabinet presidium which involved the guideline of promoting cooperation with other countries, namely, to make efforts at promoting regional cooperation in Southeast Asia in the widest sense of the word.

He then related that ASEAN cooperation since 1976 became wider and deep-rooted among the peoples of ASEAN -- both cooperation in the field of government and education and in other spheres on a positive scale. Political cooperation was started following the acceptance of the Kuala Lumpur declaration on November 9, 1971, which coined the concept that the Southeast Asian region was a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality".

In line with Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy and the goals it wants to achieve as one of the founders of ASEAN, whatever happened, ASEAN would continue to be the instrument for vital regional cooperation in the efforts of promoting environmental [word as received] strong friendship with neighbour countries leading towards greater peace and security stability in Southeast Asia. To arrive at such firm cooperation, the foreign minister said, there was need for strong solidarity among the ASEAN peoples, particularly in facing threats and interference by foreign powers which could threaten and destroy the security stability in the ASEAN region and the Southeast Asian region as a whole.

The friendship between these countries was also expected to escalate developments in the economic sector as part of the process of national development. The governments of the ASEAN for the past 15 years have paved the way for a number of development projects under cooperation schemes creating a good image of ASEAN in the world. He then encouraged that symposium activities on the ASEAN level should be regularly held as the results were very positive.

MALAYSIAASEAN TIN-PRODUCING COUNTRIES END MEETING

BK151551 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The three ASEAN tin producing countries -- Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand -- have agreed to setting up of a tin producers association to protect their interests if the Sixth International Tin Agreement [ITA] fails to come into force by the July 1 deadline.

They have said they will work toward securing the necessary consumers' support for this idea. A broad framework containing new approaches toward marketing, research and development of the tin industry has been worked out. Details will be further examined to ensure the effectiveness.

This was announced in a statement issued in Kuala Lumpur today at the end of the 2-day ministerial meeting of ASEAN tin producers. The meeting, chaired by Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Paul Leong, was attended by Indonesia's Minister of Mines and Energy Professor Subroto and Thai Minister of Industry Tun Chatchai Chunhawan.

The Ministers regretted the progressive release of U.S. GSA tin despite the continued weakness of the international tin market and the (?imposition) of) export controls by the "International Tin Council [ITC]. Effective measures were also discussed at the meeting to counter such (?disposals).

Later, speaking at a news conference, Dakuk Paul Leong said the export control measures imposed by the ITC came in too late to protect the already depressed market. He pointed out that with the imposition of export controls, any movement of tin ores without the approval of relevant authority from Malaysia to any other part of the world would [words indistinct]. The Customs Department had already intensified its supervision in such activities.

Tun Chatchai Chunhawan said his country would work closely with ASEAN tin producers to work out an effective plan to curb smuggling activities of tin ores.

Professor Subroto said ASEAN tin producers would continue to approach consumer countries, such as India, South Korea and other European countries [as heard] and urge them to sign the Sixth ITA.

Criticism of U.S. Tin Policy

BK121256 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One of the effects of the world recession on Malaysia has been a fall in the production of steel and tin plates, which has in turn led to a sharp decline in the demand and price of tin. But unfortunately, the depressed tin prices have also been due to unilateral actions on the part of the United States which, as the world's largest and strongest free market economy, is rather unfortunate.

Third World nations, who have looked to the United States for leadership and support, have been disappointed, and increasingly, countries like Malaysia, have begun to accept the view that only tough action, like that taken by OPEC to secure fair prices, would bring any result.

It was in December last year that Malaysia raised its voice against the indiscriminate disposal of stockpiled tin by the General Services Administration [GSA] of the United States.

For the first half of last year, 3,170 tons of tin were disposed of in the U.S. market at a time when the market for tin was already showing signs of weakness. Sales by the GSA have already exceeded 10,000 tons, and this has had a devastating effect on tin prices.

Malaysia and other tin producers had earlier warned that there was a surplus of supply over demand by some 20,000 tons for 1981 and 13,000 tons for the first half of this year. In spite of this the U.S. Government has seen fit to release tin on its market. To make matters worse, it began to release tin on the international market recently for the first time in its history. This indiscriminate disposal of stockpiled tin has resulted in the closure of 179, or 10 percent, of all gravel pump mines.

The situation would be further aggravated when Malaysia implements the International Tin Council production cutback proposal. The 15-percent production cut will result in the closure of nearly 30 percent of all gravel pump mines.

These actions will have a profound effect on the health of the Malaysian economy. Malaysia will lose revenue worth nearly 1 billion ringgit because of low prices and reduced output. Nearly 8,000 workers in tin mines would lose their jobs. The balance of payment deficit would be further worsened and economic activity would definitely slow down.

Tin-producing nations have realized that their plenty of pleas for help from the United States will go unheard. They have resolved to join hands and form an OPEC style of cartel, possibly called OTEC. Ultimately, it is the industrial nations who would suffer, because when the economic situation improves, the increased demand for tin will not be met, because it takes years to set up mines and keep them operational. The U.S. action has thus far been deemed to be only irresponsible. The time will come when tin-producing nations will question the very basis of U.S. trade policies.

The Reagan administration is known for its probusiness attitude as well as its belief in allowing free reign to the forces of a free market. But how can the tin market be called a free one when the GSA persists in pursuing its dumping policies? For the United States, it is maybe a matter of keeping inflation down by forcing the prices of primary commodities down. For primary producing countries like Malaysia, it is a matter of either a full or half-empty stomach, and we will not allow that situation to prevail where we are made poor deliberately.

PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR RETURNS FROM JAPAN

BK130919 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The government is to adopt the Japanese system of work ethic. This was announced by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed on his return to Kuala Lumpur last night after a private visit to Japan. Details of the introduction of the system would be disclosed after the prime minister discussed the matter with the public services department.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said both the public and private sectors would be encouraged to adopt the system. For a start, the government would send 120 officers to Japan to learn the Japanese system of banking and other methods of economic development.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir pointed out that at present Malaysia was only having assembly technology from the Japanese. In future, Japan was prepared to help the country in designing technology.

SINGAPORE

TRADE MINISTRY QUARTERLY REPORT ISSUED

BK161231 Hong Kong AFP in English 0438 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Singapore, 16 May (AFP) -- Singaporeans have been warned of "rough times ahead" as the grip of world recession on the republic's economy is tightening. The warning came last night from Trade and Industry Minister Tony Tan, whose ministry had earlier released its economic survey for the first quarter of this year.

According to the survey, Singapore's economy grew by only 7.3 percent in the first 3 months compared to 10 percent for the whole of last year. There was hardly any growth in manufacturing output — only a 1.6 percent increase, the lowest since 1975 when Singapore was in the worst recession year after the first oil crisis. The electrical and electronics industry continued its downward trend. Its growth fell in the last quarter of 1981 and dropped further by 6.8 percent. Output in the textiles, timber and plastic industries was also down due to shrinking orders. Furthermore, the trade and financial and business services sectors showed slower rates of growth.

The survey also showed a January-March increase in the number of job seekers and a decline in productivity growth.

Asking Singaporeans to tighten their belts for a few years "In order to ensure our economic future", Dr. Tan said: "The lower rate of growth in the first quarter of this year is a warning to us that, while we hope for an uplift in the United States and the world economy, we must be prepared, if necessary, to face rough weather. To avoid sinking, we must tighten up the hatches. We must cut our unnecessary spending and avoid wastage."

Dr. Tan said that from now on, annual wage increases implemented for the last few years would not be automatic and, instead, it would be based on "economic performance". "This is a fact the people must accept to see Singapore through a period of recession," he explained.

Dr. Tan, however, said that so long as Singapore's economy kept growing there was no need for the government to take any "draconian measures that were being forced on workers in the West." These workers had to accept a fall in real income in wage settlements, he pointed out. Singapore's high wage policy, designed to last 3 years, must come to an end this year, he added.

Dr. Tan said that although Singapore's economic growth in 1981 (nearly 10 percent) was very good it did not give the "full picture."

The first half of 1981 was a period of high economic activity. The U.S. economy had a burst of strength in the first 6 months and Singapore was pulled up in the updraft. But from last October the effects of world recession began to be felt and Singapore began to slow down. Local manufacturers, he said, found it more difficult to get new orders, and tourism also declined. It continued into this year with the future weakening of the economies of the major industrialised countries in the first quarter, he said.

Dr. Tan noted that even Japan, which had successfully weathered economic storms in the past, was now feeling the effects of the world recession. Its economic growth is expected to be about 3 percent this year, well below previous levels.

"Under these un auspicious circumstances, Singapore did relatively well to grow by 7.3 percent per annum in the first 3 months of this year," he said, adding, "Least this should lull us into a false sense of complacency, we should note that this was the lowest rate of increase in the last 4 years and very much lower than the 10.3 percent in the first half of 1981."

Calling on Singaporeans to work hard, increase productivity and ensure that wage costs do not go out of line, he added: "No one owes us a living. All that we consume must be earned and, if necessary, we must be prepared to face a few years of belt-tightening in order to insure our economic future. If we do not do this, then we will be in a perilous situation by the second half of the 1980's. New investment will be down. Our economy and our society will lose their dynamism," the minister said.

MARCOS VISIT TO U.S., TREATY REVIEW PLANNED

HK180033 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo has disclosed an eight-point program to boost the country's image abroad. The program also aims to strengthen Philippine sovereignty over its territory. Minister Romulo said the plan includes a restudy of the RP-U.S. military bases treaty, a review of the MNLF position in the south, and the Philippine Government's implementation of the Law of the Sea.

Mr Romulo also disclosed that the president will leave for the United States for a visit some time in September. At the same time he said preparations are going on for a UN conference on apartheid in Manila this month and for an ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Singapore in June.

Finally, he said the Philippines will press its bid for global negotiations between the Third World and the industrialized nations.

BARANGAY ELECTION TURNOUT, VIOLENCE REPORTED

Comelec Report

HK180129 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] reported a heavy turnout of voters in yesterday's barangay elections. The Comelec said the turnout was as high as 95 percent in some areas, indicating that the turnout may exceed those in previous elections since 1972. The Comelec also reported that voting was generally peaceful and orderly, except for isolated reports of violence and vote-buying. The poll body said violations of the election code centered mostly on flying voting and unauthorized entry into voting centers. As usual there was some confusion in the absence of some voters' names in the voters' lists, but on the whole the Comelec expressed satisfaction over the turnout and conduct of yesterday's elections.

Early reports indicated that incumbent barangay captains in Metro Manila are leading their challengers 6 to 4. In some areas candidates were unopposed. There were 101 such candidates in Manila, 15 in Quezon City, 9 Makati and 1 each in San Juan and Mandaluyong.

Informed of the conduct and turnout of yesterday's election, President Marcos said it all indicated the real political emancipation of the Filipino people. The president flew to Batac, Ilocos Norte, with daughter Imee and Armed Forces Chief Fabian Ver to cast their ballots. Speaking later to newsmen, the president said the barangay elections are part of the country's political emancipation, which in turn is part of a two-phase process to fully liberate the Filipinos. After about 3 hours the president and his party flew back to Manila.

The first lady, for her part, said yesterday's orderly and non-partisan polls reflected the political maturity of the Filipino people. Mrs Marcos noted the number and high quality of candidates in the election, considering that the barangay posts carry no salary. In Metro Manila's 1,800 barangay posts, there were some 50,000 candidates, including lawyers, doctors, businessmen, and former high government officials.

The constabulary regional commanders nationwide said the elections gave them no problems in peace and order control. However, there were isolated incidents of terrorism and violence.

In the Bicol region, reports said that there are barangays in Camarines Norte where no candidates were standing, for fear of being liquidated by dissidents. These barangays all belong to Imelda town. In Gumaca, Queson, a propaganda poster of one (Vicente Maksantai) was destroyed by followers of a rival candidate.

Report on Violence

HK180131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] Philippine Constabulary [PC] Chief Lt-Gen Fidel Ramos has reported 9 deaths throughout the country during the last 24 hours in incidents related to yesterday's barangay elections. Among those reported killed were (Sevarino de Guzman), a barangay councilmen of Gimba, South Cotabato; (Bomeo Bacasan), who was shot dead in Metro Manila; and (Roberto de Guzman), a barangay captain candidate in (Samar), Bataan.

General Ramos also confirmed that seven barangays in Camarines Norte were under communist terrorist threats. No candidates ran in the barangays. In Imelda, three teams from the Camarines Norte PC Command were sent to those barangays to restore order.

Interviewed by newsmen in Batac, Ilocos Norte, President Marcos said the barangay elections would test the political maturity of the people. During the interview the president stressed that the barangay election is the foundation of the country's participatory democracy. Participatory democracy, he explained, calls for the participation of the lowest-ranking citizen of the republic in the government. The barangay officials, the president said, are the link between the citizens and national government officials. According to the president, the complete liberation of the Filipino people is being effected in stages. The first stage involves the political emancipation of which the barangay election is part, and the second the economic liberation of the people. The first stage includes the expansion of the democratic base of the country.

MARCOS APPOINTS THREE NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

OW141223 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] President Marcos today constituted the high tribunal to its fullest under the constitution by appointing 15 members.

The president named three new justices, former Appeals Court Justice (Contrado Vasquez), Supreme Court Administration (Lorenzo Remova) and Court of Appeals Justice (Hugo Gutierrez, Jr). Two justices are out -- Vicente Ericeta and Ramon Fernandez. Twelve other justices, who resigned in the wake of the 1981 bar scandal, were reappointed by the president, led by Chief Justice Enrique Fernando.

President Marcos stressed the appointments were made after a long, deep selection process participated in by members of the Batasan, the old Supreme Court justices, cabinet and executive committee members, legal luminaries and others. Of the reappointed, only Justice (Vicente Abad Santos), who is still abroad, was not sworn in during the oath-taking rites at Malacanang this afternoon.

Public Reaction

HK160038 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The public generally approved the move of President Marcos in constituting a new 15-member Supreme Court. Random surveys conducted nationwide show the people believe the president acted swiftly and decisively in resolving the crisis. A majority still held the view that the chief executive should have carried out a total reorganization of the court. There were also those who said he should have been more drastic against some of the justices who resigned. The surveys were carried out in Metro Manila and the cities of Baguio, Dagupan, Cebu, Iloilo, Davao and Zamboanga.

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